

# Mr Wilson defers devolution for more than a year

to allow the devolution of Westminster's powers to and Welsh assemblies will be introduced soon, the Government announced yesterday in the Speech, but, Mr Wilson told the Commons, any Bill will not be carried until the parliamentary session beginning next November. He said there must be "an extended debate" in and outside Parliament.

## 'eat debate' to accompany Bill

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beginning of the next parliamentary session, with whatever amendment was thought right after the national debate, so that it could proceed to Royal Assent with all reasonable speed, having regard to the magnitude and importance of its constitutional provisions.

In other words, Cabinet sceptics about impetuous legislation have prevailed.

As a consequence the Government's business managers are relieved of a burden of about 10 parliamentary weeks, a third of a normal parliamentary session, spent on devolution in the Commons, and can offer in the Queen's Speech a normal ration of about 25 Bills. In the end there will be between 60 and 70 Government Bills, according to the average.

Until Mr Short's White Paper on devolution comes to hand next week there is no certainty how backbenchers on both sides of the Commons will respond. But there is no doubt that the spirit of scepticism waxes, particularly on the Conservative side, and there is little likelihood that the Government could get a devolution Bill through quickly without bringing it under a guillotine, a doubtful recourse with a constitutional Bill of such portentous importance.

In delaying the devolution legislation to permit a national debate Mr Wilson found himself in agreement with Mrs Thatcher, the Opposition leader. Opening the frontbench debate she had for virtually the first time revealed her own disquiet or even scepticism. She demanded a thorough discussion that would involve not only the Scots and the Welsh but also the English, who were equally citizens of the United Kingdom.

When Mrs Ewing, Scottish National Party MP for Moray and Nairn, stormed out of the House during her speech, Mrs Thatcher remarked: "I am very disappointed indeed that some of our Scottish members do not think a thorough debate is necessary."

Outside the Chamber Mrs Ewing said: "The talking has been going on since 1957, and the people of Scotland expected a definite commitment to legislation this session. In Scotland it will be seen that both Labour and Conservative parties are wriggling out of their manifesto commitments."

Privately, in their anger and disappointment, Scottish National Party MPs were saying that the betrayal would lead to an intensified campaign for complete independence of Scotland from Westminster.

When it came to the point Mr Wilson and the Cabinet found that a devolution Bill would be unseasonable, in terms of parliamentary time and fundamental urgency, during the new session. What matters most is the economy: the

Continued on page 2, col 6



The Queen on her way to the state opening of Parliament yesterday.

## SNP group demands election soon

By Our Political Staff

The Scottish National Party's 11 MPs last night demanded a general election as soon as possible because the Government was not serious about devolution. They said they would seek an opportunity to help to defeat the Government in an attempt to force a general election.

While they were not totally opposed to the government proposals in the Queen's Speech, they would vote against anything "manifestly not in our own interests".

The left-wing Tribune group of Labour MPs last night tabled an amendment to the Queen's Speech regretting that no mention was made of measures adequate to reduce the level of employment substantially.

The group wants measures to reflate the economy, cut imports by £3,000m in the coming year by selective physical import regulations, the mobilization of Britain's privately held overseas portfolio investments, and control of the investment of capital overseas to protect foreign reserves.

The amendment also rejects all cuts in essential public expenditure, except real cuts in defence expenditure, and calls for the use of the 'National Enterprise Board, planning agreements and the extension of public ownership and control to increase industrial investment.

Six Labour backbenchers, members of the Tribune group, also tabled an amendment regretting that the Government had not introduced legislative proposals to abolish the House of Lords. They were: Mr Robert Crier (Kingsley), Mr Arthur Latham (City of Westminster, Paddington), Mr Tom Torney (Bradford, South), Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South), Miss Josephine Richardson (Barking), and Mr Max Madden (Sowerby).

## Police want change in 'soft' policies

Policemen are to use their contact with the public to try to bring about a change in penal policies that they regard as too soft. They know that many of their ideas will clash with those of Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, and that the campaign might be seen as having a political connotation. Mr Leslie Miele, chairman of the Police Federation, said they had to convince community groups that the country had gone too far with the liberal, lenient approach.

## Letter bombs in Australia

A letter-bomb addressed to Mr Ejelke-Petersen, Premier of Queensland, exploded in his offices in Brisbane yesterday injuring two clerks. Another bomb addressed to Mr Fraser, the caretaker federal Prime Minister, was found by police in a government building in Canberra and defused. No one was injured.

## Wider use of social service

The community service scheme, in which offenders do unpaid work instead of going to prison, is to be extended to 12 new areas in England and Wales from December 1. They are: Avon, Bedfordshire, Cleveland, Gloucestershire, south-east London, Norfolk, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex, Wiltshire, North Yorkshire, and North Wales.

## PO orders soon for £50m network

The Post Office is about to place orders for development of System X, the new telecommunications network planned for the 1980s. About a dozen contracts are involved and the total cost of the project is expected to exceed £50m.

## Wales qualify

Wales beat Austria 1-0 and qualified for the quarter-final round of the European championship last night. England drew 1-1 with Portugal and will qualify only if Czechoslovakia do not win in Cyprus.

## Nagaland peace

Naga underground leaders have reached a peace agreement with the Indian government and accepted that Nagaland is an integral part of India.

## FBI is accused

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is accused of discrediting Dr Martin Luther King, the American civil rights leader, and in 1964 tried to get him to commit suicide, according to evidence given to a Senate committee investigating intelligence agencies.

## Booker Prize

Mrs Ruth Praver Jhabvala, a native of Poland married to an Indian living in Delhi, is the winner of the 1975 Booker Prize for fiction with her novel, *Heat and Dust*.

## Restaurants' pay rises confirmed

By Melvyn Westlake

The slowdown in the underlying pace of pay increases is strongly confirmed by figures published yesterday by the Department of Employment.

At the same time, it appears that the rate of pay increases in the United Kingdom's 22 million workforce have now settled for increases within the Government's pay policy limiting increases to a maximum of 6.5 per cent.

The official index of earnings which mostly closely reflects the degree of success for the Government's policy, rose 1.6 per cent in September.

Although this was greater than the 1 per cent rise in August, more than half of the latest increase was accounted for by lumpsum back payments to British Rail employees in respect of a settlement agreed before the 6.5 per cent policy came into effect on August 1.

Even so, September was the fifth consecutive month in which the rate of pay increases had shown a decline over the preceding 12 months.

The Department of Employment's earnings index covers some seven million people in the manufacturing and service industries and in addition to negotiated pay rates it includes other payments like bonuses and overtime.

Significantly, the pay policy came into effect at a time when the rate of pay increases had risen at an annual rate of some 16.9 per cent, compared with an annual rate of increase of about 5 per cent three months before.

However, Whitehall officials are being distinctly cautious about this apparent halving in the pace of earnings growth.

The latest summer months are traditionally quiet and there are a number of pay settlements, notably an interim award to engineers and a rise for one million local authority manual workers, which have still to be reflected in the index.

But the general picture is supported by the separate and narrower index for basic rates. These figures, covering 14 million manual workers, but monitoring only the minimum rates established under national collective agreements, rose 0.6 per cent in October (information for basic rates is always one month ahead of that for earnings).

The October rise in basic rates was higher than in the previous month, at just under 0.3, but, as with earnings, there has been a progressive decline in the rise when taken over the preceding 12 months. On this measure the rise was back to levels not seen since last October.

Indeed, over the last three months basic rates appear to have been rising at an annual rate of little more than 5 per cent.

Both Mr Michael Foot, the Employment Secretary, and Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, have emphasized recently that significant agreements covering two million people, notified since August 1, have all been settled within the terms of the pay policy.

It seems certain that for the next several months the rate of pay increases will rise more slowly than prices and that this will continue until lower wages bills begin to influence the level of price increases.

## Slowdown in pace of pay rises confirmed

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## Skippers demand Navy protection

By Hugh Clayton

British trawler skippers told the Government yesterday that they would leave Icelandic waters in three days unless they were protected by the Royal Navy.

The skippers' message was not made public in London until it had been intercepted by the Icelandic coastguard, who relayed it to news agencies. The British Government has ignored all sectors of the industry to avoid making provocative statements, and repeated its appeal when four ministers met the Trawler Industry Liaison Committee yesterday morning.

The British Trawlers' Federation, which represents shipowners, said that it was not associated with the skippers' message. "We would describe it as an expression of concern rather than an ultimatum," a spokesman said.

The Icelanders were trying to "intimidate and undermine the morale of our lads", he added.

The Foreign Office said that Mr Kenneth East, the British

Ambassador in Reykjavik, had delivered a protest note to the Government there because an Icelandic vessel had cut the wires of the British trawler *St Giles* as it fished within the disputed 200-mile limit.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food called on the skippers to join four unarmed protection vessels that were making for a point south-east of Iceland under civilian command. They included the tug *Lloydsman*, under Mr Norman Storey, who was master when the vessel was similarly employed in the last "cod war".

Mr Peart, the Minister, said after the hour-long meeting with the industry: "They were very pleased with the way we conducted the negotiations".

Traders gave a warning that if the skippers did pull out, the price of fresh fish would be forced up. The worst-affected would be owners of fish and chip shops, who use more than half of British catches from Icelandic waters.

Mr Peter Worthington, secretary of the National Federation of Fish Friers, said: "The immediate implication would be more expensive fish."

Mr Denys Bradfield, secretary of the National Federation of Fishmongers, said last night that the market would not be affected for five or six days, if the trawlers pulled out "it will affect prices very much after that."

Dan van der Vat writes from Bonn: West Germany and Iceland tonight came to terms on the general outline of a new fisheries agreement which will sharply reduce the scale of the German catch in Icelandic waters.

Although final details were still being worked out, it seems the West Germans are settling for a total annual catch of between 50,000 and 60,000 tons within the disputed 200-mile limit. This represents about one third of the West German total annual catch before Iceland extended its limits to 50 miles three years ago.

Iceland's fear, page 5  
Dispute nobody wants, page 23

## Family called to General Franco's bedside

Madrid, Nov 19.—General Franco's doctors were reported tonight to be expecting his death within hours. His wife and daughter and his private chaplain were called to his bedside.

A high government source said brain activity had virtually ceased.

A medical bulletin reported that doctors were applying only "necessary medical treatment" that would not produce physical suffering. —AP and Reuters.

## Beirut gunmen kill British businessman but wife escapes hail of bullets

From Paul Martin

Beirut, Nov 19

A British businessman was shot dead today by a band of armed men who held up his car near a Palestinian refugee camp on the mountain road out of Beirut. His wife, who was driving the car, escaped by reversing out of a hail of machine gun fire with her mortally wounded husband at her side.

The dead man was Mr Edwin Burbridge, aged 55, of Croydon, Surrey, who was returning to his mountain home with his wife Margaret after a shopping trip to Beirut.

An armed gang of about 16 men, youths and small boys stopped the car at gunpoint on the Beit Meri road just past the Tal Zaatar refugee camp. This has been the scene of some of the bitterest fighting in the Beirut street war.

The gunmen surrounded the car and began to kick it and hit it with rifle butts. One of the gunmen shouted: "Americans, Americans!" and a burst from the sub-machine gun fire hit Mr Burbridge. As the bullets poured into the passenger side of the car, Mrs Burbridge hastily reversed down the mountain road out of range.

Mrs Burbridge sped through the near-deserted streets in this frontline area, of the Beirut suburbs to get her husband to hospital. He was dead on arrival. Mr Burbridge was the second British resident of Lebanon to fall victim in the civil conflict. In the earlier incident a British engineer was murdered and his woman companion raped by armed men who stopped their car near Beirut airport.

According to British consular officials, the attackers did not ask the Burbridges if they were British. It is believed that it was assumed they were American and that Mr Burbridge was killed because of this.

Mrs Burbridge told consular officials that the gunmen appeared to be walking across the road when they spotted the car, hailing it down menacingly with their automatic weapons.

The Tal Zaatar refugee camp is subjected to virtual siege from right-wing Phalangist positions which dominate all access roads to it.

Mr Burbridge, who worked for Middle East Industrial Relations Consultants, an oil consulting firm, lived with his family at Ain Saadeh, a village on the way to the mountain resort of Beit Meri. He and his wife said the journey to Beirut to buy some furniture. The couple have two sons and a five-year-old daughter.

## Couve mission under way

From Our Own Correspondent

Beirut, Nov 19

M Couve de Murville, the former French Prime Minister, today launched his peace mission to Lebanon against a background of continued street clashes and political deadlock.

As he went into his first round of talks with Lebanese leaders, he denied that it was his aim to mediate in the seven-month-old civil conflict. "The solution is in the hands of the Lebanese alone", he said.

It is widely believed here that the French initiative to try to end the violence carries the full weight of the United States and France's European partners. Traditional Franco-Lebanese ties ensure that, at the very least, all sides will be receptive today after the sharp deterioration over the past 48 hours. Last night saw one of the heaviest bouts of fighting since the truce of two weeks ago.

## Days pact with France on IMF accord

From Frank Vogl

US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Nov 19

President Ford today refused to support any congressional effort to rescue New York City from the brink of bankruptcy. In a statement he said merely that he would review the situation again next week and that Congress should continue to press ahead with changes in the bankruptcy laws that would apply to New York City if it were forced to default on its debt repayments.

Mr Ford clearly intended to increase the pressure on the New York authorities to raise taxes and take other steps to reorganize their finances. His statement disappointed many congressmen and New York officials. It forced the House of Representatives to postpone indefinitely action on a bill to grant federal government loan guarantees to the city.

Time is now running out fast for New York. At the moment the city is still not sure where it will get the cash to pay its bills and the wages of its employees next week or the week after. Mr Hugh Carey, the Governor of New York State, believes the situation is desperate. He said in a television interview last night that if

IMF decisions on a return to fixed rates. The reformist "weighting" requires 85 per cent of the votes for such a decision and that could not be effected with the United States opposing.

He had some difficulty explaining how the new agreement would alter the present system of floating rates. He insisted that both France and the United States had protected their national interests, and that the world ends up the winners.

Mr Ford's main claim was that under the daily consultative arrangements central banks would have far more information than hitherto in deciding on interventions to support currencies. He insisted, however, that it was explicit in the agreement that a normal competitive edge to any country.

He also left open the possibility that the United States might hold another gold auction at the end of the year. He emphasized that the Treasury had no plans at present for such a sale, though it was closely monitoring gold policy, and that it would be prepared to sell gold periodically "to meet the United States' needs".

## President Ford turns down New York's pleas again

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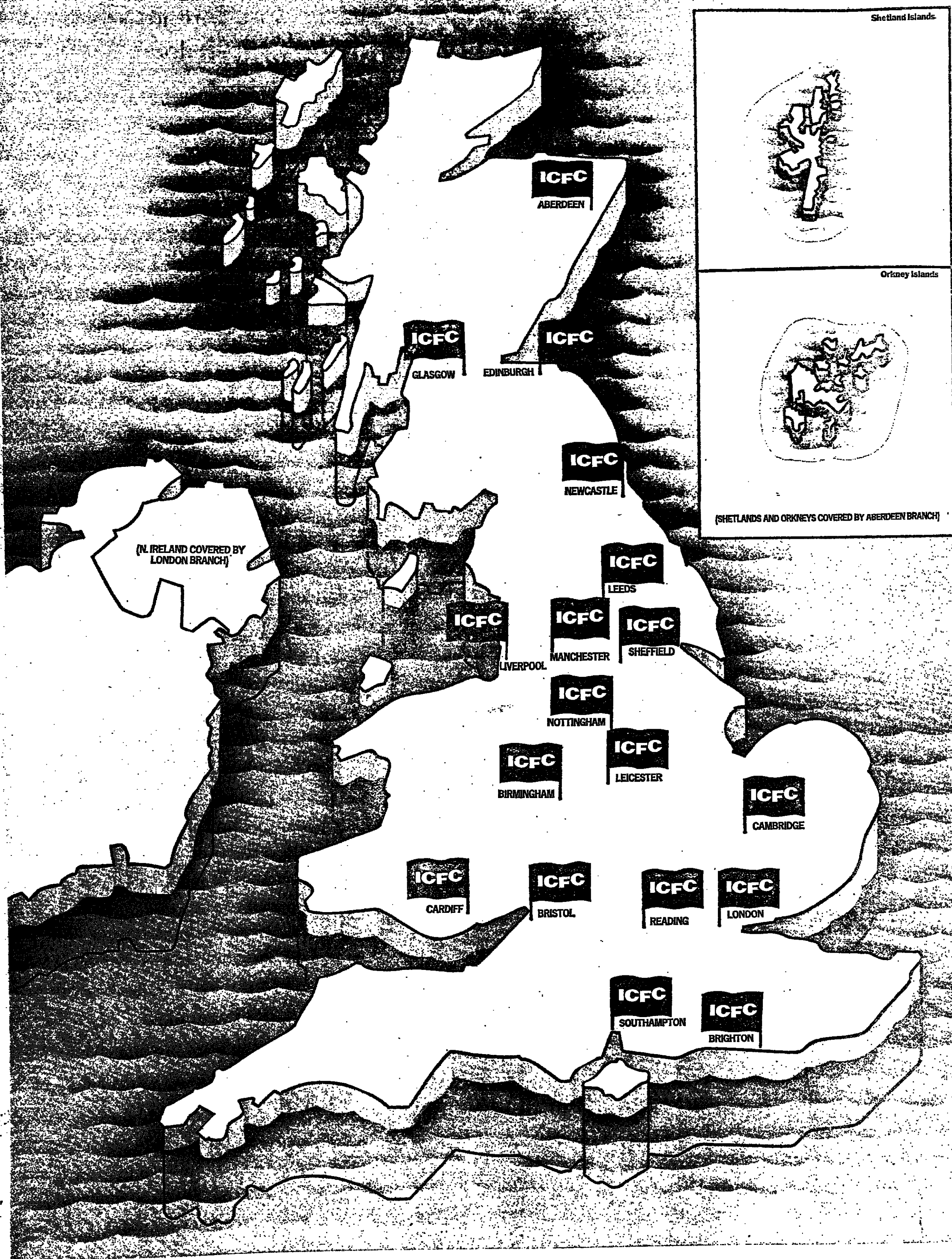
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Mr. John Stephenson will join Finance at the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to Mr. P. Nicholls.

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HOME NEWS

# Community service scheme extended to cover 12 new areas

By a Staff Reporter  
A big extension of the community service scheme, in which offenders do unpaid work for the community instead of going to prison, is to come into effect from December 1. From that date the scheme will be available in 49 of the 56 probation and after-care areas in England and Wales, instead of 37 as at present.  
The 12 new areas are Avon, Bedfordshire, Cleveland, Gloucestershire, south-east London, Norfolk, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex, Wiltshire, North Yorkshire and North Wales.  
The scheme does not always apply throughout an area, and it is being extended within the following areas that have such a system: Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Hereford and Worcester, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, North-east London, Greater Manchester, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Warwickshire, West Yorkshire, and South Glamorgan.  
Offenders must be aged at least 17 and have committed an offence for which they could be imprisoned, and must give consent to be eligible for a community service order. Between 40 and 240 hours' work has to be carried out in the offender's spare time within 12 months.  
Tasks include carpentry, painting and decorating and gardening for old and disabled people, footpath clearance, helping in youth clubs, building and helping to run adventure playgrounds, and providing help in hospitals.

## 'Architectural profession needs independent inquiry'

By a Staff Reporter  
An independent committee to inquire into the architectural profession is called for in this week's issue of *The Architects' Journal*. It says it should be established by the Government along the lines of the Morrison Committee, which investigated the General Medical Council, and should have a lay majority.  
The author of the article is Mr Malcolm MacEwen, who criticised many aspects of the profession in a book, *Crisis in Architecture*, published last year. He suggests that the committee should inquire into the regulation of the profession, its standards of competence, the

reform of the Architects' Registration Council, and the responsibilities of the council and the Royal Institute of British Architects.  
"The health of the architectural profession is, or should be, of the greatest concern to government," he writes. Architects are responsible for a major slice of the nation's capital investment programme.  
"The absurd thing is that the Government is already spending a lot of money and compelling the profession to spend a lot of its money, on a useless inquiry by the Monopolies Commission inspired by the dogmatic view that free competition is the best guarantor of quality."

# Change in powers being viewed with mixed feelings in local government circles north of the border

## Things that Scotland could lose by having assembly

By Roger Berthoud  
Public servants in Scotland await the White Paper on devolution expected soon, with mixed emotions. Broadly speaking, they see some political advantages in being able to grapple at first hand with Scottish legislators in a Scottish assembly concerned with Scottish, not United Kingdom, priorities. But at the administrative level, where there is already a great degree of devolution through the Secretary of State for Scotland and the five departments of the Scottish Office, fears of upheaval are strong, particularly in local government.  
The Secretary for Scotland and the Scottish Office were created in 1983. They took broadly their present form when the Scottish Office was transferred to Edinburgh in 1999.  
The essence of devolution is expected to be the transfer to an elected Scottish assembly of legislative powers in the fields administered by the 9,650 civil servants of the Scottish Office and its five main departments of education; agriculture and fisheries; development; econ-

omic planning; and home and health. They include criminal law, criminal justice, electricity, environmental services, Highways and Islands development, housing, local government, police, prison and fire services, roads, social work, sport and the arts, and town and country planning.  
Since all those come under the Secretary of State for Scotland, the latter (at present Mr William Ross) wields wide authority and patronage than his cabinet colleagues, albeit over only 5,200,000 people. Separate legislation relating to Scotland only, frequently required by Scotland's separate legal system, is at present debated by the Scottish Grand Committee, which includes Scotland's 71 MPs.  
The main practical objection to the present system is that United Kingdom legislation naturally provides for the needs of the majority, and the majority live in England. Laws are framed and shaped in London, and London drains Scotland of many of her potential decision-makers.  
But it is not all loss. Scotland's relatively small scale

makes for more human relationships and promotes both public participation and more personal links between the Scottish Office and regional governments in many fields.  
The Scottish wing of the British Medical Association feels it has a friendlier, more intimate relationship with the Scottish Home and Health Department than does its London counterpart with Mrs Castle's Goliath.  
Scotland's own National Health Service Act gives a measure of freedom in NHS regulations. Doctors, aware that money in this case flows from south to north, do not want to negotiate separate terms of service. Dr Derek Buchanan of the Scottish BMA says:  
On the basis of spending, Scotland has had a good deal of the NHS officials' attention. Its health administration is less tortuously complex: last year's reorganization left out one layer at regional level between the districts and the area health boards, of which Scotland has 15. Against that there is a feeling of having to await development of the NHS in England, a general Scottish complaint, and

produces many frustrations, aggravated by such irrelevant English disputes as the pay-beds issue (Scotland has only some two dozen such beds).  
In education, devolution threatens to deepen the present division between Scotland's schools, at present administered by the new regional authorities, and the universities. The latter, answer to the Department of Education in London, cherish their links with the United Kingdom, especially in such expensive fields as research, and have a deep fear of creeping parochialism.  
Mr John Pollock, secretary of the Educational Institute of Scotland (the teachers' union) fears that a Scottish assembly, as expected, not real powers over the universities, would find it hard to take decisions affecting a whole country. The EIS would like to see the whole system come under the same body.  
In no field is the devolution White Paper awaited with more concern than in Scottish local government. The officials of Westminster's enactments with a cherished measure

of independence, though answerable to the Secretary of State. The 12 new regional and island authorities assumed their functions only this summer, and are just getting "bedded down," as Mr Graham Speirs, secretary of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities put it.  
Devolution might not greatly change the relationship of local to central government, he thinks. But it could give the assembly the power to change the system yet again, denuding local authorities of certain powers and arrogating them to itself.  
It is symptomatic that administrative devolution has been weakest and most confused in the area where legislative devolution is also expected to be least satisfying to nationalist sentiment: control over the Scottish economy.  
In the past 12 months there has been some modest strengthening of the duties of the Scottish Economic Planning Department, which was added to the Scottish Office only in 1973. Some powers involving selective regional assistance and support for factory building

have been transferred from the Department of Industry. The SED is to assume administrative responsibility for the Scottish Development Agency, due to be set up in December to tackle industrial decline and promote new enterprises. The SDA will be taking over the Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation and the Small Industries Council, but will have less muscle than the London-based National Enterprise Board.  
The Scottish Nationalists are not alone in wanting some real devolution in the economic sphere, to which they would add fiscal powers and some immediate control over North Sea oil and fisheries. The non-party, non-government Scottish Council (for Development and Industry) has called Britain "arguably the most industrially centralized country in the world."  
In the national interest London must, it believes, surrender its monopoly of industrial authority. The signs are that the Government will invoke the unity of the United Kingdom to keep the real control over Scotland's destiny in London.

## Singer says he tried to miss woman

From Our Correspondent  
Edinburgh  
Leslie McKeown, aged 20, lead singer with the Bay City Rollers pop group, said at his trial at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday that three times he tried to drive round a woman as she was crossing from the centre lane of Corstorphine Road on May 29.



He said the woman, Mrs Euphemia Clunie, aged 70, changed direction three times. When she changed her mind a fourth time and started towards the pavement "I actually panicked and put my wheel to the left. I did not realize I had hit her, as I did not feel any impact."  
He said that if she had not changed her direction for the fourth time there would have been no accident. Afterwards he was taken into a house and given a cup of tea. "I was crying and shaking like... I was speaking about anything," he added. He said he was travelling about 40 mph before the accident.  
He has pleaded not guilty to causing the death of Mrs Clunie by reckless and dangerous driving, or alternatively of driving without due care and attention and causing his car to collide with her.  
Asked by Mr Ian Kirkwood, for the defence, if he could have braked earlier, Mr McKeown replied that he could have if it had been necessary. The woman had time to cross the road when he first saw her. The trial continues today.

## Train driver on death charges

Six charges of manslaughter have been laid against the driver of the London to Glasgow mail express that crashed at Nuneaton, Warwickshire, in June, with the loss of six lives.  
British Rail said yesterday that Mr John McKay, of Watford, was to appear before the magistrates in Nuneaton early next year.

## Kidnapper of girl jailed for 12 years

Brian Anderton, a fish-and-chip shop owner, who kidnapped the daughter of a £500,000 football pools winner, was jailed at Manchester Crown Court yesterday for 12 years.  
Mr Anderton, aged 39, of Bury New Road, Whitefield, Manchester, was also convicted of stealing the girl, Vanessa Carr, aged five, by fraud; demanding a £100,000 ransom from her father; stealing documents to create a false identity; and taking a car, used in the kidnapping, without authority.  
The girl was found unharmed in an abandoned car after a police chase. Mr Anderton was arrested in near by playing fields.  
Mr Anderton told the jury that he acted under duress in taking the girl, saying that a telephone caller had his son, aged 11.  
After jailing Mr Anderton, Mr Justice Jupp praised the public and police for their efforts that led to the girl being found and to Mr Anderton's arrest.  
He said: "This case has clearly shown what vigilance by members of the public, efficiency by the police, and the care in collecting clues and informing the police at once can do in putting an end to crimes of a terrorist nature."  
The jury heard how eight schoolchildren collected items that Mr Anderton threw away after he had abandoned the car, its engine still running, with the girl inside.

## Protest over second-home trend

From Trevor Fishlock  
Cardiff  
Members of the Welsh Language Society occupied a room in the Welsh Office in Cardiff yesterday in a demonstration against the spread of second-home ownership in rural Wales.  
Thirteen demonstrators, who had hoped to see the Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Iwan Jones, at the Welsh Office, got past security staff at the main entrance, took over an office on the first floor, and stayed there for about three hours. They complained that young people were being priced out of houses in the Welsh-speaking areas.  
The Welsh language issue, so often in the headlines a few years ago, may be on the boil again.  
This year a new move was made for leadership of the campaign. A small group founded to buy and restore homes for young people in rural Wales, began to spread the idea that the strongly Welsh-speaking areas, the Fro Gymraeg, should be kept Welsh-speaking at all costs.  
In Mr Jones's view, the bilingual approach of the Welsh Language Society is too soft and optimistic. It advocates a hard-line attitude in the Fro Gymraeg, with all social, commercial and official business conducted in Welsh.  
The group wants progress towards a Welsh monoglot

society. It believes that the only true Welshman is a Welsh-speaking one.  
But many members of the Welsh Language Society see danger in the spread of Adfer's ideas. They believe the group is essentially pessimistic, desperate, and anti-English. They feel that those who are against the language would be pleased to see Welsh confined to ever-shrinking "reservations". They disapprove of the assertion that only Welsh-speakers are truly Welsh.  
Jolted by Adfer's threat, the society has become more active. Its members are convinced that leadership of language campaigning must remain with them.

## Christine Keeler's husband has £40,000 deficiency

Miss Christine Keeler, who figured in the 1963 John Profumo scandal, sat in London Bankruptcy Court yesterday as her husband, Mr Anthony Sidney Platt, a businessman, disclosed a £40,000 deficiency.  
He was made bankrupt on his wife's petition an application to the court for failing to attend his public examination last February.  
Mr Platt, aged 36, of Harepool Cottage, Epswich, Wilts, said he was in France with friends after becoming "emotionally stretched" because of domestic matters.  
Questioned by Mr James Tye, official receiver, he said he had been a director of a family metal company later taken over by another firm. In January, 1970, he was worth at least £320,000; now his deficiency exceeded £40,000.  
He disclosed debts of £69,851 and assets of £29,150. Miss Keeler, who sat at the back of the court, is a creditor on a claim for maintenance arrears.  
Asked the cause of his failure, Mr Platt said it was solely due to the court orders made against him for domestic matters. The final order in July, 1974, robbed him of "every single penny".  
After being divorced from his first wife in June, 1970, he was second wife from whom he separated in July, 1972, was £2,500 a year.  
Later, on his application, the annual payment was reduced to £3,500 a year less tax. The maintenance order granted to his second wife from whom he separated in July, 1972, was £2,500 a year.

## No abortion on demand

Methodists told  
Abortion on demand is rejected by a report published yesterday setting out the Methodist Church's provisional views on abortion.  
It is intended as a discussion document for the Methodist Conference next year, and the introduction emphasizes that it does not express an official view of the Methodist Church.  
The report, prepared by the family life subcommittee of the church's division of social responsibility, recommends that no woman should be given an abortion unless she has received "adequate counselling". Provision of such counselling should be a duty for those providing abortions, whether in the National Health Service or privately.  
Abortion should not be permitted on a possibly viable foetus except when the mother's life is at risk. An abortion should be permitted after the twentieth week of pregnancy when a defective foetus has been diagnosed, if it was impossible to be sure that the foetus was imperfect earlier.  
The risk of a child being born severely handicapped should remain a ground for abortion. The report finds the basic provisions of the 1967 Act acceptable.

## Weather gives unexpected boost to farm output

By Hugh Clayton  
Agricultural Correspondent  
Farm output in England and Wales this year was likely to be 7 per cent lower than in 1974, the National Farmers' Union said yesterday. That was a more optimistic forecast than the reduction of "up to 10 per cent" which the union predicted during the summer.  
"We have revised our estimate because of the weather and because the potato harvest is not going to be down as much as we expected," a spokesman said. The union had expected the potato harvest to be 35 per cent lower than a year ago but now predicted a cut of 30 per cent.  
The improvement in grass growth in areas that were parched during the summer had increased milk output in recent weeks and improved prospects for winter keep of livestock.  
The buoyancy of prices at summer-calc sales reflected some resurgence of confidence among farmers.  
The union said it welcomed the recognition by the Government yesterday of the need to raise food production. It hoped that the attack on inflation would involve recognition of the role of home food production in reducing import costs.  
The union hoped the Government would recognize the adverse effect of severe capital taxation on food output and gave a firm pledge that it would continue to resist moves to abolish tied cottages.

## Oil region will ask for higher grant

From Ronald Faux  
Aberdeen  
The Grampian region, which centres on the oil capital of Aberdeen, is to seek a fourfold increase in the special expenses grant paid by the Government to local authorities providing facilities for the oil industry. This year the region expects to spend more than £11.5m on extra roads, new housing, bigger schools, building drains and general infrastructure required by the North Sea oil development.  
To help to offset costs, the Government paid £750,000, which, the region calculates, has cost the ratepayers heavily. Next year the expenditure by the Grampian council for oil-related activities is likely to rise to £17.7m in capital and revenue costs and the Grampian council is looking towards the Government for up to £3m in extra support grant.  
Mr Tom Carter, director of finance for the region, said: "We acknowledge that some of the next year's forecast will be revenue expenditure and will therefore attract some rate-support grant, but the fact is that the region lost out last year for various reasons, and oil, which will benefit the whole country, not only us, cost the Grampian region dearly."  
Grampian's case is likely to be raised tomorrow, when the convention of Scottish local authorities meets Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, to discuss the total level of Exchequer support for local authorities in Scotland in the next financial year.

## Moves to protect oil rigs

Experts and officials of seven nations will meet at the Ministry of Defence in London today to discuss the peace-time protection of oil rigs in the North Sea (our Defence Correspondent writes).  
This is the second in a series of meetings. The first was held at The Hague on June 5.

## Writ by Miss Redgrave

Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the actress, has issued a High Court writ against Associated Newspapers claiming damages for four alleged libels in two issues of the Daily Mail.  
The writ was issued by Mr Justice Jupp.

## Dead man identified

A man found dead in a flat at Devonport last week has been officially identified as Peter Garfield, a key witness in the trial of James Humphreys, a Soho club owner.

## In brief

### Protesters halt inquiry again

Protesters again thwarted the latest attempt to open a public inquiry into the Aire Valley trunk road scheme at Shipley West, Yorkshire, yesterday. Noise scenes began as soon as the government inspector took his seat.  
Twelve protesters who maintain that the inquiry is illegal and call it "an utter charade" were arrested on Tuesday. They were bound over at Shipley police station yesterday on summons returnable on January 12.

### Profit and loss

For the first time since it opened in 1967 the Adelphi Theatre at East Grinstead, Sussex, has made a profit. Tandridge and Mid Sussex district councils are being recommended not to renew their grants.

### Gliding for Prince

Prince Andrew, aged 15, second son of the Queen, is to take a gliding course at RAF Milltown, Lissington, Morayshire, as part of his training with the Air Training Corps at Gordonstoun School.

### Cemetery sold for £1

Nunhead cemetery, Southwark, London, is being sold by its owners to the council for £1. Repairs to the walls of the cemetery, which are overgrown and damaged by vandals, will cost more than £40,000.

### Tories' choice

Mr Noel Kemp, aged 38, West of England organizer for Help the Aged, has been selected as prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for Lewisham West, held by Mr Christopher Price with a majority of 5,529.

### Mr Woodcock ill

Mr George Woodcock, aged 71, former general secretary of the TUC, was fairly comfortable in Gulsom Hospital, Coventry, yesterday, after being taken to Coventry station on Tuesday night.

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ME NEWS

# Police campaign in eets for stronger ion against crime

ter Evans  
Hairs Correspondent

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nact with the public  
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ed: "We have to con-  
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the present trend has  
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## -and-drive ailed

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after admitting two  
of driving while dis-  
and one of driving  
ess alcohol. A three-  
suspended sentence for  
made operative by  
cham.

## Gift of land by Richard Burton

Mr Richard Burton is buying  
land for a new experimental  
theatre in Oxford and plans to  
appear in a series of stage pro-  
ductions to support the project.

The site is behind Oxford Play-  
house and subject to planning  
permission, work is expected to  
begin shortly.

Mr Burton has already given  
£100,000 towards the theatre  
appeal.

## Earlier start

Mr Alastair Hetherington  
will take up his appointment  
as Controller, BBC Scotland,  
on December 1, because Mr  
Robert Couther, due to retire  
on December 31, will be un-  
able to work until then for  
health reasons.

# 3 patients paid for pacemakers

Correspondent

ire Area Health  
was ordered yester-  
p accepting payment  
ms towards the cost  
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rity.

Peter Sleight, who  
pacemaker section of  
at's cardiac depart-  
yesterday that he  
the patients to pay

# Councils are told to pay more for services

From Christopher Warman  
Local Government  
Correspondent  
Eastbourne

To retain their independence  
local councils must be prepared  
to pay more towards providing  
services, an economic authority  
told the Local Government 75  
conference at Eastbourne yester-  
day.

Professor C. D. Foster, head  
of the centre for urban econo-  
mics, said: "You cannot have  
local autonomy if you go on  
relying on increasing central  
government grant."

Addressing a thousand dele-  
gates to the conference, or-  
ganized by the local authority  
associations, Professor Foster  
said the fundamental question  
must be decided whether local  
government was to be an agent  
of central government, or to  
respond to differences in local  
tastes and policies.

The traditional methods of  
raising financial crises in local  
government had been by recom-  
mending some average of 2.49  
per cent of income, increasing the per-  
centage of government grant, or  
transferring expenditure from  
local to central government.

Of those, an increase in the  
percentage of grant had usually  
been the method adopted, and  
Professor Foster said that in  
the present crisis it was likely  
that the palliative would again  
be an increase in central govern-  
ment grant. "I would not be  
surprised to find it as high as  
75 per cent by the end of the  
decade." At present, in its rate  
appeal, the government  
provides 66.5 per cent of local  
government expenditure.

As an alternative, he suggested  
that the local council should  
pay more towards local expendi-  
ture. In 1974-75 domestic rate-  
payers paid an average of 2.49  
per cent of their personal dis-  
posable income in rates. That  
proportion had been roughly  
the same for some years, but  
ratepayers paid 2.83 per cent  
just before the last election.

"At the risk of saying some-  
thing so unpopular as to seem  
ridiculous, the case should not  
go by default for meeting a  
financing crisis by raising more  
in local taxation as an alterna-  
tive to more grant or the trans-  
fer of functions."

Professor Foster questioned  
why, when local government  
expenditure had been growing  
as rapidly as it had in relation  
to the gross national product,  
the burden of rates should have  
been held down so that in effect  
every year the ratepayer had  
been getting more in real terms  
from his rates.

Professor Foster concluded  
that the smaller the proportion  
of government grant, the more  
likely the local council is to  
weigh up the advantages of  
paying more in rates or local  
taxes for local services against  
other uses of his money. A move  
in that direction would seem  
to make more sense so far as  
differences in local expenditure  
are truly functions of differ-  
ences in local tastes and  
policies."

WEST EUROPE

# Heirs of ORTF strike as deputies heap scorn on new services

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Nov 19

The continuing malaise of  
French radio and televi-  
sion, which last year's reor-  
ganization evidently failed to  
eradicate, was brought home  
forcefully today by a strike on  
Radio-France and the first and  
second television channels in sup-  
port of wage increases. Pro-  
grammes were reduced to a  
minimum.

Reflecting general dissatis-  
faction, the majority of deputies  
refused to vote in Parliament  
last night at the first reading  
of the radio and television tax  
during the budget debate.

Their negative response was  
meant to be a warning of the  
widespread discontent of  
government supporters with the  
four autonomous radio and  
television channels created a  
year ago on the ruins of the  
defunct ORTF.

As one commentator noted,  
underlying their criticism of the  
new set-up, of which those same  
deputies expected such  
miracles, was a secret nostal-  
gia for the monster they had  
so eagerly laid low.

The left-wing opposition was  
equally critical in its criticism,  
but naturally for exactly the  
opposite reasons. This criticism  
is inspired by the overbearing  
charge of partiality regularly  
levelled against the old ORTF,  
and often camouflaged with  
accusations of poor quality and  
bad management.

M. Rossi, the Minister for  
Information, called upon the  
critics of the new radio and  
television structure to have the  
freedom of radio and television  
the charge of bad management  
was not justified. "We must  
broach the subject of the rela-

# Threat that led to 200-mile limit Fishing invasion by Eastern block feared by Iceland

By Roger Bertoud

It is not so much fear of the  
British as fear of the Russians,  
Poles and East Germans that  
has led the Iceland Govern-  
ment to increase its fishery  
limits from 50 to 200 miles.

The two-year agreement  
allowing British trawlers to  
take a certain amount of cod  
within the 50-mile limit, declar-  
ed by Iceland in 1972, expired  
on November 13, and the latest  
round of talks has failed to  
produce a new agreement.

"If we had not extended the  
limit to 50 miles in 1972, the  
whole Russian fleet would  
have come in," Mr Niels  
Sigurdsson, Iceland's Ambassa-  
dor in London, said in an in-  
terview. "If we had not in-  
creased the limits of 200 miles  
in November, we would have  
had all the others, including  
the East Germans and Poles, as  
well."

Their modern fleets could  
have destroyed Icelandic stocks  
in two years, he said.

Although international law is  
on Britain's side, Iceland's  
anxiety is understandable: fish  
and fish products account for  
about 85 per cent of its ex-  
ports. There are no fuel,  
mineral or timber resources,  
and the country is too cold to  
grow cereals. Imports of food  
and raw materials must to a  
large extent be paid for by  
fish exports. About 14 per cent  
of the workforce in a popula-  
tion of 216,000 depends on  
fishing and fish processing.

Cod, caught mainly within  
the 50-mile limit, is by far the  
most important species. In the  
10 years up to the 1972-73  
"cod war" the average British  
annual catch was about 180,000  
tons, roughly half Iceland's.  
The 1973 agreement did not  
fix a quota, but a figure of  
130,000 tons was mentioned as  
the likely outcome of the  
agreed measures, including  
fishing zones, seasons and  
numbers of vessels. In fact Brit-  
ain's catch last year was  
147,000 tons and may be less  
than 130,000 this year.

The 1973 agreement has now  
expired, and the Iceland  
Government claims the cod  
stocks have been more over-  
fished than the stocks of red  
fish (favoured by the Ger-  
mans), and cod outside the  
old 50-mile limit.

"We have now offered the  
British 65,000 tons of cod,  
mainly inside the 50-mile limit,  
and have indicated we are  
ready to offer red fish and  
coley outside the 50-mile limit.  
This could be sold on the  
Continent", Mr Sigurdsson said.  
The British have proposed  
110,000 tons.

"It is very difficult politi-  
cally in Iceland for any  
government to accept foreign  
fishing inside 50 miles. We  
have ourselves the capacity to  
take the total allowable catch.  
By offering the British, the  
Germans, the Belgians, the  
Faroese and the Norwegians a  
share in the catch, we are in  
effect dipping into our own  
pockets."

# Spain hedges on referendum for Sahara

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, Nov 19

Spain may go back on her  
promise to hold a referendum  
in Sahara, it was learnt in  
Madrid today. Newspapers here  
made it plain that the Madrid  
pact, signed by Spain, Morocco  
and Mauritania, considers that  
the future of Sahara can be  
decided by the Yemaa, the  
tribe assembly set up by the  
Franco regime.

Señor Jaime de Pinies, Spain's  
Ambassador to the United  
Nations, also stated clearly to  
the United Nations committee  
on decolonization: "The opin-  
ion of the population of Sahara  
will be respected through the  
Yemaa."

Local publications also made  
it clear that, regardless of pos-  
sible opposition at the United  
Nations, steps will be taken  
immediately to set up a care-  
taker administration with Spain,  
Morocco and Mauritania taking  
part. This will involve the  
appointment of two assistant  
governors, one each from  
Morocco and Mauritania, to  
serve with the Spanish governor  
of the territory to be decolon-  
ized.

Rabat, Nov 19.—The 350,000  
Moroccan peace marchers  
are being sent home, officials  
said today. The decision was  
taken after King Hassan's  
announcement on Monday that  
the western Sahara would be  
returned to Morocco under an  
agreement with Spain, the  
officials said.

King Hassan called off the  
march 10 days ago. The first  
wave of volunteers began mov-  
ing southward towards the bor-  
der on October 31. They had  
assembled in Tarfaya to begin  
the peace march.

Today's official statement  
reported that the first groups of  
30,000 volunteers had returned  
to Tarfaya and had started leav-  
ing for home.

His radio broadcast on  
Monday, the King said: "Our  
Sahara has been returned to us.  
In the very near future, we will  
rejoin our compatriots in the  
Sahara."—Reuter.

# Lisbon Cabinet reshuffle likely

Lisbon, Nov 19.—A Portu-  
guese Government reshuffle  
could be imminent to appease  
left-wing groups, political  
sources said today.

They said ministerial changes  
were discussed at a Cabinet  
meeting last night, but a spokes-  
man for Admiral Pinheiro de  
Azevedo, the Prime Minister,  
refused to confirm or deny the  
reports.

The main Lisbon morning  
newspaper, *Diário de Notícias*,  
quoted the Prime Minister as  
saying that Cabinet changes  
were possible "if everybody  
is agreed."

Sources in the Socialist Party,  
the mainstay of the Government,  
said Captain Tomas Rosa, the  
Labour Minister, might be re-  
placed as a concession to the  
Communist Party and other  
radical left-wing groups. Captain  
Rosa has been the main target  
of industrial militants who last  
week organized a siege of the  
Prime Minister's residence and  
Government buildings by strik-  
ing building workers.

In return for replacing Cap-  
tain Rosa, the Socialist Party

# EEC's farmers to seek price rises next year

From Our Own Correspondent  
Brussels, Nov 19

As the European Community  
begins to prepare for next  
spring's annual farm price  
review, representatives of  
Europe's 10 million farmers  
made it clear today they will  
be seeking a significant increase  
in their earnings next year.

At a press conference in  
Brussels, Sir Henry Plumb, the  
President of the EEC's farming  
organization COPA, said that  
agricultural costs and incomes  
in other economic sectors had  
continued to rise significantly  
in 1975. "The farmers' main  
concern is that their costs  
should be properly covered and  
that their incomes should keep  
broadly in line with earnings  
in other sectors," he said.

Most important of all, price  
reviews should begin to operate  
within a long-term framework  
and not be subject to "ad hoc  
changes according to the  
ephemeral whims of the pre-  
vailing political situation", he  
added in a clear reference to  
the current attitudes of the

British and West German  
governments. These are ex-  
pected to be the two member  
states which will try to keep  
price rises to a strict minimum  
in next spring's review.

Sir Henry made it clear that  
Europe's farmers would oppose  
any attempts by the Com-  
munity's farming authorities to  
make them share financial re-  
sponsibility for dispersing the  
Community's skimmed milk  
mountain". The latest avail-  
able figures show that the  
surplus in this sector now  
stands at more than 1,100,000  
tons.

According to well-informed  
sources, the European Com-  
mission is considering the idea  
of introducing a two-stage milk  
price increase next year, the  
second part of which would be  
introduced only if milk stocks  
were below a certain level.  
This might be combined with  
special premiums to help small  
dairy farmers, who might other-  
wise be forced out of business  
by such a scheme.

# Poll indicates communist lead in Italy

From Our Own Correspondent  
Rome, Nov 19

The results of a poll pub-  
lished in Rome today indicate  
that if a general election were  
called immediately the Com-  
munist would for the first time  
become the biggest party in the  
country.

Conservative politicians have  
been saying that the big Com-  
munist success in the June  
regional elections would not be  
repeated in a general election.  
The poll, however, suggests that  
the Communists would now do  
even better than in June while  
the governing Christian Demo-  
crats would do worse. These  
shifts would reduce the Chris-  
tian Democrats' share of the  
vote to 33.7 per cent and give  
the Communists 25.7 per cent.  
The Christian Democrats have  
led every government and been  
the largest party since parlia-  
mentary democracy was re-  
stored in Italy. Only 59 per  
cent of Christian Democrats,  
according to the poll, thought  
that the party could survive the  
shock of the June electoral  
results.

# Harassment of Czech writers condemned

Vienna, Nov 19.—The Inter-  
national Association of Poets,  
Essayists and Novelists (PEN)  
today called for an end to  
harassment of writers in Czech-  
oslovakia and expressed solid-  
arity with "hard-pressed" in-  
tellectuals there.

The resolution proposed by  
Pavel Tichá and Gabriel Laub,  
the exiled Czechoslovak writers,  
was passed by the executive  
committee by 19 votes to nine,  
with five abstentions.

Three dissident writers sent a  
message to the PEN congress  
from Prague, regretting that  
they were unable to attend.

# Pop group fined for mockery

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, Nov 19

A Spanish pop group has been  
fined £10,738 without trial for  
making fun of General Franco,  
Prince Juan Carlos and other  
leading figures, it was reported  
today.

The four musicians were said  
to have "used phrases, adopt-  
ed tones of voice and made  
mocking gestures disrespectful  
to the head of state", during  
a performance in a San Seba-  
stian discotheque last Saturday.

# Judge criticizes framing of some indictments

By Our Legal Correspondent

Mr Justice Jones, in the Cen-  
tral Criminal Court yesterday  
criticized the way some indict-  
ments were framed, saying that  
time and money were being  
wasted.

He singled out for particular  
criticism indictments that  
started with a count of  
attempted murder but fre-  
quently, in the end, a plea of  
guilty to the offence of caus-  
ing grievous bodily harm with  
intent was accepted.

Charges of attempted murder  
had to be dealt with in a dif-  
ferent way, and had different  
administrative consequences, he  
said. It was not simply a matter  
of tidying up an indictment.  
Framing it correctly from the  
beginning would hasten the dis-  
posal of cases, cut the amount  
of time unnecessarily spent in  
court by witnesses, and cut the  
costs involved.

"It is a matter which has  
to be considered at the earliest  
moment, and could go back as  
far as the original police officer  
who decides what charge is to  
be preferred", he said.

# Ted Edgar banned

Ted Edgar, aged 42, the show-  
jumper, was fined £75 at  
Reading Crown Court yesterday,  
ordered to pay prosecution  
costs and banned from driving  
for a year for driving with  
excess alcohol in his blood.

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are therefore hereby invited to meet To-Morrow  
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where a plan will be submitted to their consideration

From New York Packet  
January 19, 1784

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NEW YORK BANK.**



OVERSEAS

# Naga leaders agree to call off revolt in return for amnesty

From Our Correspondent  
Delhi, Nov 19

The underground Naga movement will surrender its arms in the next few days as a result of an agreement reached with the Indian Government.

The Nagas have defied the Delhi administration since the transfer of power to India in August, 1947. They have now accepted that Nagaland is an integral part of India, and that Nagaland cannot be granted any special status.

On its part, the Indian Government has agreed to grant a general amnesty, suspend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, withdraw cases against Nagas under trial, release all political prisoners and rehabilitate the rebels who leave the underground.

The Army will continue to patrol the international border while the police will gradually take over the maintenance of law and order. The implementation of the agreement has already begun.

What differentiates this agreement from the earlier ones—none was so comprehensive—is that Mr P. Z. Phiso, the underground Naga leader living in London, is reported to have accepted it. He was consulted before his brother, Mr K. Phiso, agreed to hold peace talks. There are reports that he was kept informed during the negotiations.

The underground leaders are said to have raised the question of Mr Phiso's return during their meeting with Mr L. P. Sinoh, the state governor. He was non-committal but said that if Mr Phiso were to renounce his British citizenship and seek to return to Nagaland, as an Indian citizen, his request would be considered.

There remains the question of the 200 or so Naga rebels who went to China last year for training in guerrilla warfare and procuring arms. The underground leaders made no commitment about them, but the Government made it clear that the security forces would take appropriate action against the group if it tried to recross the border.

Delhi also sent a senior official of the Home Ministry to Imphal, the capital of Mizoram, to offer general amnesty to the hostile Mizos. It appears that their response will depend on the treatment meted out to the underground Nagas.



The gesture: Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, indicates to journalists that he is up to his neck in work. Speaking at a press conference in the Kremlin before beginning talks with President Leone of Italy who is on a state visit to Russia, he jokingly urged reporters not to misinterpret the gesture.

# S Africans' wall of silence on Angola

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, Nov 19

South Africa continues to maintain a wall of silence on the reports which have been widely published overseas alleging its involvement in the Angola war.

When questioned on the validity of these reports, Defence Department spokesmen either reply with a firm "no comment" or invoke the Defence Act. This provides for a total ban on publication of any information concerning defence unless permitted by the Minister of Defence or a senior official.

For the moment the average South African has no idea what is being said abroad about South African involvement in Angola unless he buys a foreign newspaper or listens to the BBC.

However, no one can be unaware that something unusual is going on. Several newspapers, including the *Rand Daily Mail*, have appeared with blank spaces on their front pages in place of Angolan reports which had been suppressed. All of them have been discontinued editorially, and the nation should be told what is happening.

As the *Johannesburg Star* commented today, it is absurd to attempt to justify censorship—*as Dr Hilgard Muller, the Foreign Minister, did in London yesterday*—on the ground that the banned material is "just speculation" or "might cause worry". Dr Muller, the paper added, is having to justify a "policy of censorship" which does no good at home and is palpably harming us abroad.

The use of the Defence Act to prohibit publication of foreign press reports has also been criticised by the two main Opposition parties. Mr Denis Healey, a leading member of the United Party, said that the "futile attempt to deprive the South African public of reports which are freely available to the rest of the world can give rise only to rumours and uncertainty".

According to informed political and military sources there is now little doubt that South Africa is involved in Angola, but to what extent is not certain.

The sources point out that South Africa, with some other countries in the area, has a political commitment to prevent Moscow-aligned Communists gaining a foothold in southern Africa. Despite its avowed policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, South Africa has hardly stood by and watched a Soviet bridgehead (which is how the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola is regarded here) established in Angola.

# Leaders escape letter bombs in Australia

Sydney, Nov 19. — Strict security measures were being taken tonight to protect Australian political leaders after a letter bomb attempt on the life of Mr Bjelke-Petersen, Premier of Queensland, and the discovery of a similar bomb in the office of Mr Fraser, the caretaker federal Prime Minister.

The bomb sent to Mr Bjelke-Petersen exploded in Brisbane as it was being handled by mail clerks, seriously injuring two of them. The device sent to Mr Fraser in Canberra was detected by screening equipment and defused by the police. Had it gone off it could have killed or maimed anyone within 15ft.

Mr Bjelke-Petersen was campaigning for the general election in the central Queensland town of Mackay, about 750 miles north of Brisbane, when the letter bomb exploded. The police described it as an attempt to kill the 64-year-old millionaire, who is a member of the National Country Party and an outspoken opponent of the Labour Government of Mr Gough Whitlam, who was dismissed from office last week.

Both bombs were in thick envelopes and were addressed personally to Mr Bjelke-Petersen and Mr Fraser. They were posted in adjoining Sydney suburbs.

The police immediately began a big hunt for the senders of the device, which ballistics experts said, were the work of experts.

Tonight, doctors were trying to save the right eye of one of the injured men, Mr Keith Macfarlane, aged 24. Both he and Mr Garry Kross, aged 34, the other man hurt, were reported to be in a satisfactory condition in hospital. The Brisbane explosion blew a 2in hole in a thick desk, scattered files and stopped clocks.

Within minutes the police and firemen evacuated 900 public servants from the Premier's executive building. Police and Army bomb disposal experts checked the building before the staff were allowed to return.

Mr Kross, told reporters tonight from his hospital bed that the device looked like a child's practical joke toy when Mr Macfarlane opened the envelope. "I touched it with my finger and there was a flash and a whoosh," he said.

Mr Fraser was in Canberra at the time the letter bomb addressed to him was received, but he was not in the building where mail is sorted.

Strict mail screening led to the detection of the device, contained in an envelope bearing the words "Press Release Kit," hand-printed on it.

The police carried it away to a ballistics laboratory less than a mile away and defused it. They said later it showed expert work with commonly available explosive linked to a small detonator and a small mercury battery.

The Australian Post Office tonight offered a \$20,000 (£12,345) reward for information leading to the apprehension of the sender of the bombs.

Superintendent J. D. Davies, assistant commissioner of police, said all mail delivered to political leaders and their families were being checked. Post to Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General, was also going through strict screening. — Reuters.

# Fromme plea over 'hidden witness' is rejected

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, Nov 19

Miss Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, accused of trying to assassinate President Ford in Sacramento on September 5, today had her appeal for the dismissal of the charge against her dismissed.

Judge Thomas MacBride rejected a defence move made on the ground that the prosecution was guilty of misconduct in concealing a witness who would have helped her case.

Mr John Virga, the lawyer appointed to represent Miss Fromme, told the court that the prosecution had withheld evidence given by a student who had been in Sacramento on September 5, and who had quoted Miss Fromme as saying: "It wasn't loaded anyway."

This evidence could have made the whole difference to the defence, he said, and the prosecution was bound to let them know about it.

Judge MacBride criticized the behaviour of the prosecution, saying that it was "incredibly irresponsible" and "prosecutorial conduct." But he ruled that the defence case had not been sufficiently prejudiced.

# High Court unseats Kenya minister

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Nov 19

Mr Paul Ngei, the Kenyan Minister of Local Government and deputy leader of government business in Parliament, lost his parliamentary seat today. Three High Court judges in Nairobi upheld a petition asserting that he had been elected unopposed in October 1974 after causing an intended opponent to withdraw his nomination under threat of death.

Mr Ngei is the seventh MP but the first minister to be unseated by the High Court since the general election 13 months ago. The petitioner, Mr Raphael Mbonondo, said that Mr Ngei had threatened him with death, and had incited a large crowd at Machakos to such an extent that the police commander had stated that he could not ensure his safety. This was to force him to withdraw his nomination as a candidate.

Sir James Wicks, the chief justice, who heard the petition with Mr Justice Hancox and Mr Justice Sachdeva, said that the court accepted that the petitioner's allegations had been proved, and that Mr Mbonondo had been threatened with death or injury.

# FBI tried to make civil rights leader commit suicide

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Nov 19

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is on the rack this week, being investigated in its turn by the Senate select committee on intelligence. It may emerge from the ordeal as much of a wreck as the Central Intelligence Agency has become.

The chief scandal revealed so far is the lengths the FBI went to in the 1960s to discredit Dr Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader. The director at the time, J. Edgar Hoover, was convinced that he was a tool of the communist conspiracy and when one of his staff said that Dr King might be replaced as leader of American Negroes he was delighted. "I'm glad to see the light has finally come," he struggled for months to show that the communists have taken over the racial movement.

The struggle consisted of bugging, blackmail, anonymous letters and attempts to break up Dr King's marriage. Allegations of Dr King's infidelities to his wife were disseminated by the FBI, hotel rooms he stayed in across the country were bugged and in 1964 he was sent an anonymous letter suggesting that he should commit suicide. "King," it said, "there is only one thing left for you to do. You know what it is. You have just 34 days in which to do it." Dr King was due to go to Oslo to collect a Nobel Prize 34 days later.

Senator Philip Hart, whose family was much involved in the anti-war movement, told the committee today: "I had been told for years by members of my own family that this was what the Bureau had been doing all along. I assured them that it wasn't true, that the Bureau wouldn't do things like that. Now I have discovered that they were right all along."

He described an incident which had been discovered in the FBI files, in which anonymous letters and other harassment were used to make a college student refuse to allow a speaker of whom the Bureau disapproved to address a meeting on the campus.

The sponsors went to a judge and obtained an order allowing the meeting to take place. "What was the FBI's reaction to the judge's order?" asked the senator. "They investigated the judge."

The FBI witnesses today tried to argue that such incidents were not very common and that no violence had ever been involved. Then Senator Hart produced more memoranda concerning attempts by the Bureau to foment discord between two radical groups, the Blackstone Rangers in Chicago and the Black Panthers.

He read a note approved by head office in Washington in which it was disclosed that an anonymous letter had been sent to the leader of the Panthers informing him that the Panthers had put a contract on him "and had arranged to have him killed."

The memorandum said: "It is believed the above may intensify the degree of animosity between the two groups and might lead to reprisals." The memo also mentioned the possibility of sending a note to the Panthers, alleging that the Panthers had "put a contract" on them. The idea was rejected because the Panthers were not so violence-prone and might react with the desired ferocity.

The FBI witnesses defend the Bureau as best they can. They point out that Mr Hoover's obsession with a communist conspiracy faithfully reflected a national obsession going back at least 40 years before the investigations and harassment of the anti-war movement, and civil rights groups.

In the 1940s and 1950s Congress was driving the Bureau to find evidence of the alleged conspiracy and the Senate cannot claim a degree of purity in investigating events 10 or 20 years old which it denies to the FBI.

However, the discovery of the extent to which the Bureau infiltrated and harassed radical groups, and the money and manpower it devoted to the effort has startled and shocked the committee, and perhaps a wider circle. It seems certain that the FBI's freedom will be severely restricted in future.

# Cairo asks Russia for stay on debt repayments

From Our Correspondent  
Cairo, Nov 19

A Soviet delegation in Cairo for talks on repaying the payment of Egyptian debts to the Soviet Union. These are estimated at about £1,000m.

The 12-man delegation led by Mr L. T. Grishin, Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, is discussing the issue with Mr Ahmed Abu Ismail, the Egyptian Finance Minister, and other officials.

The talks are taking place against the background of lukewarm Egyptian-Soviet relations. Cairo is embittered by what it considers to be Moscow's reluctance to make good its military losses during the October 1973 war with Israel and because of the two countries' response to its request to delay the repayment of debts.

The Cairo discussions are the second round in less than six months. Dr Abu Ismail held the first round in Moscow in July, but the problem was not solved.

Well-informed sources in Cairo said Egypt had asked for the 12 months of grace of 10 years after which it would begin repaying the debts over 30 years. They added that Egypt also wanted debts arising from the supply of military equipment to be free of interest.

The results of the Cairo talks, observers believe, could be a decisive factor for the future of Soviet-Egyptian relations.

The Egyptians feel that Moscow should be sympathetic to their economic problems and because of the two countries' long period of cooperation and friendship.

# Israel tries to stop sale of British jets to Egypt

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Nov 19

Britain's apparent determination to press on with negotiations to sell 200 Jaguar jet aircraft to Egypt, with United States encouragement, is being strongly criticised in Israel.

Mr Alon, the Foreign Minister, who returned last night from a European tour, said that if the deal went through it would be "a grave mistake, and an unwise and irresponsible act by a friendly country".

Answering questions at the airport, Mr Alon said that in Israel's view such a deal would upset the balance of arms in the region and "add fuel to the Middle East fire". Israel would have to make further arms purchases to restore the balance.

He added that although the British Government had signed that no agreement had been signed, Israel had learnt from other sources that one might be in the making. The Israel Government would do all it could to indicate to Britain against the Jaguar deal.

There is no doubt that Israel is making a determined effort to head off the arms negotiations. The deal was agreed in principle after the visit to London of President Sadat of Egypt. It is reported to cover £1,000m worth of military equipment, including the Jaguars.

Mr Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem on Sunday, Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, said that clarification was being sought from Washington on reports that pressure was being exerted on Britain to sell the Jaguars to Egypt.

Answering a question by Mr Moshe Kol, the Minister of Tourism, Mr Rabin said it was known that there was a contradiction between Britain and the United States on such questions and the matter was being taken up with Mr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State.

After the first reports of the Egyptian request, Mr Gideon Rahban, the Israeli Ambassador in London, asked Mr Wilson, the Prime Minister, last week not to sell the Jaguars to Egypt. Mr Wilson is regarded in Israel as sympathetic to Zionism.

According to the newspaper *Maariv*, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Wilson, was under pressure from the United States Secretary of State to make the deal. He also was reported to have said that some of his colleagues, including Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, were in favour of the sale because it would help to fight inflation and unemployment.

It has been suggested in Israel that the United States would itself be selling arms to Egypt. It was not for opposition from Congress and the Jewish lobby.

Today's Israel newspaper quotes Mr Shora, the Secretary for Trade, as saying at a dinner of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce, that Britain would have to give priority to trade over moral considerations.

# John Ehrlichman, one of former President Nixon's closest advisers, tantalizes Washington with a semi-autobiographical novel

## Fiction that tries to be stranger than Watergate fact

From Fred Emery  
Washington, Nov 19

Did a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who became an ambassador, become a former President over Watergate-type actions and a Caribbean-linked assassination? Indeed so, at least in a novel that has been published before it has even been written.

The reason is that the novel is not by the likes of Mr E. Howard Hunt of "plumbers" notoriety. It is by Mr John Ehrlichman, twice convicted of Watergate crimes perpetrated while he was one of the most powerful men in the land, as President Nixon's adviser on domestic affairs.

That he should write with such verisimilitude of recent events, veiling against libel, but driving a very real shock and perhaps, more plausible twist, makes the matter all the more intriguing. Mr Ehrlichman insists that it is all just a novel, assured, of course, of best-seller status. By initial accounts there has been nothing like it since the play *MacBird* made President John F. Kennedy responsible for the murder of John Kennedy.

With his appeals against convictions pending, Mr Ehrlichman is now in New Mexico, bearded, and reported to be separated from his wife Jeannine, who unflinchingly attended every day of his trial.

The novel was first reported with fascination by Mr William Safire, the former Nixon speechwriter who continues his occasional apology for the deposed President in his columns in *The New York Times*. He is perplexed by the close-to-the-bone questions the novel asks, and confesses that there is no knowing how much truth there is to it.

Mr Safire relates that the CIA chief in the book actually carried out in the early sixties an assassination in the Caribbean at the order of a President now dead. Later a President whom the CIA man fears comes to power, but the CIA man cultivates "a national security adviser with a German accent" who helps to protect the CIA.

Where Mr Safire is shy of giving away the whole plot, Mr Daniel Schorr of the *Columbia Broadcasting System* has plunged ahead.

The same day as Mr Safire's column appeared, he broadcast on national television a picture of the novel's *System*. (The *System* is due to be titled) and brazened ahead with the identities of all those we have come to know from the recent power structure.

Mr Schorr also had the President wants to use the old assassination report against the dead President's political allies.

The CIA man realizes this will drag him down, too. He corners the President as a dramatic *Camp David* meeting. His blackmail: the CIA knows all about the plan for raiding and bugging the opposition political party headquarters, the White House "plumbers" and the telephone tapping of reporters and staff. He will trade this for the destruction of the CIA Assassination report. The President complies.

Mr Schorr says that the Washington political community are obvious. Why would Mr Ehrlichman suggest the President had prior knowledge of a bugging break-in? What else did the CIA man have to offer the President, and perhaps others of his staff, that he was so powerful to succeed in this blackmail?

One thing seems clear, at least to Mr Safire. Mr Ehrlichman, who with Mr H. R. Haldeman sought, and failed to gain a last-minute pardon from the resigning Mr Nixon, seeks to get his own back on those he might feel abandoned him.

Mr Safire writes: "The author spares nobody. Ehrlichman's 'President' Richard Monckton" reflects only the dark side of the leader he followed all his life.

# Greek junta leader blamed for Polytechnic killings

Athens, Nov 19.—Mr Panayotis Kanellopoulos, a former Greek Prime Minister, told a court today that Mr George Papadopoulos, then head of the military junta, was responsible for the clash at Athens Polytechnic two years ago in which 34 people were killed and more than 1,000 injured.

Mr Kanellopoulos, aged 73, a staunch opponent of the old military regime, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Papadopoulos and a group of others charged with responsibility for the incidents at the Polytechnic in November 1973 when troops backed by tanks stormed the building to evict about 5,000 demonstrating students.

The accused face a variety of charges, the most serious being that of premeditated homicide which carries a possible death penalty. Mr Papadopoulos is charged with ordering the troops to fire on unarmed students.

Mr Kanellopoulos said: "Mr Papadopoulos was in a position to prevent the bloodshed. It is inevitable to assume he did not have this power."

The trial is expected to last several weeks. — Reuters.

# Soviet spacecraft link up

Moscow, Nov 19.—The unmanned Soviet spacecraft Soyuz 20, launched on Monday docked with a Soviet Salyut laboratory. Salyut 4, Tass announced. The docking was automatic, controlled by computers on board the two craft.

Salyut 4, which has been orbiting since December 26, 1974, has been manned by two crews of Soviet cosmonauts.

Although the Russians have carried out automatic docking experiments with unmanned craft before, it was the first time an unmanned Soyuz had been linked with a Salyut laboratory.

There is speculation that Soyuz 20 may be on a refuelling mission which will be followed by a manned Soyuz to put a third crew on board the space laboratory.

The last crew on Salyut 4 set a Soviet space endurance record of 63 days before returning to Earth on July 26. — AP.

# Amin offer of compensation to 1,500 expelled Indians

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Nov 19

President Amin of Uganda today said he was ready to pay an undisclosed sum in cash to compensate the 1,500 Indian subjects whose property was taken over after they were expelled from Uganda in 1972. He was speaking after discussions between Uganda officials and visiting representatives of the Indian Government.

The sum suggested was a "great" one, he said, but by paying it in cash, Uganda would "shame" those people who claimed that the Uganda economy was unsound.

Informed sources in Uganda said the compensation proposal fell far short of the expelled Asians' valuation of their property, but it was thought that the Indian Government might be prepared to accept the total figure if it was clear that there was no hope of getting any more.

President Amin has also asked Mr James Hennessy, the acting British High Commissioner, to arrange for a resumption of talks on compensation for the large number of British subjects who were expelled from Uganda. Preliminary talks in September were adjourned.

# Dr Cassidy still held despite release order

Santiago, Nov 19.—Dr Sheila Cassidy is still being held in jail here despite an order for her release by a military prosecutor, the British Embassy announced today.

The embassy took the unusual step of issuing an official communiqué on the condition of Dr Cassidy, aged 37, who was arrested on November 1.

The communiqué gave the first news of Dr Cassidy for five days. It said a consular official had visited her in jail today, "Dr Cassidy's morale remains good and she appeared to be in good health", it said.

# Mr Ford passes initiative back to New York state

From Peter Stratford  
New York, Nov 19

Mr Ford's statement that he would review New York's financial situation again next week tosses the ball back into the court of the New York state legislature in Albany. It means the legislature will have to take further action before the President will make a move himself. It also ensures that any action to save New York from bankruptcy will be a last-minute operation, with no certainty that it will come at all.

There was disappointment in New York today that Mr Ford still felt unable to take a positive stand on help to the city. But all was not felt to be lost, provided agreement could be reached in Albany on the taxes proposed by Mr Hugh Carey, the state Governor.

Officials in Mr Carey's office said it ought to be possible to get past the December 1 deadline without a crisis because of the existence of a cushion "which would cover the city's needs for the first days of the month. The situation would become critical only on December 11. That would leave time for Congress to act after coming back from its Thanksgiving break. The cushion would be provided again by unions' pension funds."

Mr Carey told reporters in Washington today that he was returning, immediately to Albany, and had promised to win approval of state legislation that would meet Mr Ford's conditions. He would be returning to Washington next week after doing this and wanted to meet Mr Ford then.

So far as Albany is concerned, Mr Ford's statement is a blunt refusal to accept the claims of state politicians that it was up to him to act first.

Ironically, it is the Republicans who have been making this point and are likely to be the most affronted by Mr Ford's stand. They have been strongly critical of the array of state and city taxes proposed by Mr Carey as well as the budget cuts, and are refusing to agree to them. Their support is needed as they control the state Senate.

The New York unions have been offered a seat on the Emergency Financial Control Board, which has been set up to oversee the city's finances. Another seat has been offered to the banks, so that two of the main actors in the fight to keep the city afloat are to be more closely involved.

# Rhodesia denies deal with Mr Nkomo

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Nov 19

The Rhodesian Government has denied that it has reached any outline constitutional agreement with Mr Joshua Nkomo, the nationalist leader.

Reports from Dar es Salaam that Mr Nkomo would become Foreign Minister under an agreement to be implemented by December 23 were described by a Government spokesman as being without any foundation.

Willie Muzurwira, publicity secretary to the African National Council faction that supports Mr Nkomo, said the report was "utter rubbish".

According to sources close to Mr Nkomo, the Prime Minister, and his colleagues have discussed with Mr Nkomo, at their three meetings only the mechanics of a constitutional conference.

A good part of the time was spent by Mr Nkomo convincing the Government that he commanded majority support among the country's politically-minded blacks. He has apparently succeeded, for he is now referred to in Government statements as the president of the African National Council.

Other matters covered at the meetings were the composition of the parties to be at any constitutional conference, which is almost certain to begin in

Salisbury before Christmas, possibly in the first half of December.

There is every likelihood of other groups well within the Nkomo faction being invited, perhaps even Bishop Abel Muzurwira and some of his supporters, as well as chiefs.

The possibility of Mr Nkomo becoming Foreign Minister has attracted much interest in Salisbury. Certainly it would fit in with the line taken in recent months by Mr Smith that the sharing of executive power is inevitable.

After the Rhodesian Front conference at Umtali in August, Mr Smith told me in an interview that he would appoint anyone he felt fit to hold senior posts, irrespective of race. He did not deny the possibility of blacks serving in his administration.

Such an appointment would not be welcomed by extreme right-wing white groups in the country, but the white Rhodesians appear to be conditioned to expect black ministers in the near future.

A report by Mr Peter Nieswand, published in *The Guardian*, that Mr Smith refused to apologize to Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, after his controversial remarks in a recent interview on television, is correct.

I have it on good authority that Mr Smith stood by his comment in the interview when he said that, but for Mr Vorster's detente exercise, he might have reached a settlement with Bishop Muzurwira. Mr Smith was upset by an embarrassment he might have caused the South African leader, but he has never withdrawn that opinion and still holds it.

Relations between the South African and Rhodesian Governments were strained after the broadcast. Although Mr Smith is not entirely popular in Pretoria, however, over relations between the two countries are now believed to have improved. Certainly the South Africans are co-operating fully in moving Rhodesian exports through their ports.

Mr Noel Bruce, Governor of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia, is retiring in February at the early age of 54. He will be replaced by Dr Desmond Krogh, the Deputy Governor.

Mr Bruce's retirement has come as a blow to the Rhodesian financial world. He has long been regarded as the chief architect of the Rhodesian economic survival since 10 years of sanctions. He is believed to be retiring for personal reasons.

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## Who will go forth in the 'Fighting Fifth'?

[illegible]

ALSO RAN: 2-4 Kentucky Fair; 2-5 Grand National; 2-6 Fire City; 2-7 Santa Anita; 2-8 dance; 2-9 Fortune; 2-10 Paris; 10 ran. 2-11; 2-12; 2-13; 2-14; 2-15; 2-16; 2-17; 2-18; 2-19; 2-20; 2-21; 2-22; 2-23; 2-24; 2-25; 2-26; 2-27; 2-28; 2-29; 2-30; 2-31; 2-32; 2-33; 2-34; 2-35; 2-36; 2-37; 2-38; 2-39; 2-40; 2-41; 2-42; 2-43; 2-44; 2-45; 2-46; 2-47; 2-48; 2-49; 2-50; 2-51; 2-52; 2-53; 2-54; 2-55; 2-56; 2-57; 2-58; 2-59; 2-60; 2-61; 2-62; 2-63; 2-64; 2-65; 2-66; 2-67; 2-68; 2-69; 2-70; 2-71; 2-72; 2-73; 2-74; 2-75; 2-76; 2-77; 2-78; 2-79; 2-80; 2-81; 2-82; 2-83; 2-84; 2-85; 2-86; 2-87; 2-88; 2-89; 2-90; 2-91; 2-92; 2-93; 2-94; 2-95; 2-96; 2-97; 2-98; 2-99; 2-100; 2-101; 2-102; 2-103; 2-104; 2-105; 2-106; 2-107; 2-108; 2-109; 2-110; 2-111; 2-112; 2-113; 2-114; 2-115; 2-116; 2-117; 2-118; 2-119; 2-120; 2-121; 2-122; 2-123; 2-124; 2-125; 2-126; 2-127; 2-128; 2-129; 2-130; 2-131; 2-132; 2-133; 2-134; 2-135; 2-136; 2-137; 2-138; 2-139; 2-140; 2-141; 2-142; 2-143; 2-144; 2-145; 2-146; 2-147; 2-148; 2-149; 2-150; 2-151; 2-152; 2-153; 2-154; 2-155; 2-156; 2-157; 2-158; 2-159; 2-160; 2-161; 2-162; 2-163; 2-164; 2-165; 2-166; 2-167; 2-168; 2-169; 2-170; 2-171; 2-172; 2-173; 2-174; 2-175; 2-176; 2-177; 2-178; 2-179; 2-180; 2-181; 2-182; 2-183; 2-184; 2-185; 2-186; 2-187; 2-188; 2-189; 2-190; 2-191; 2-192; 2-193; 2-194; 2-195; 2-196; 2-197; 2-198; 2-199; 2-200; 2-201; 2-202; 2-203; 2-204; 2-205; 2-206; 2-207; 2-208; 2-209; 2-210; 2-211; 2-212; 2-213; 2-214; 2-215; 2-216; 2-217; 2-218; 2-219; 2-220; 2-221; 2-222; 2-223; 2-224; 2-225; 2-226; 2-227; 2-228; 2-229; 2-230; 2-231; 2-232; 2-233; 2-234; 2-235; 2-236; 2-237; 2-238; 2-239; 2-240; 2-241; 2-242; 2-243; 2-244; 2-245; 2-246; 2-247; 2-248; 2-249; 2-250; 2-251; 2-252; 2-253; 2-254; 2-255; 2-256; 2-257; 2-258; 2-259; 2-260; 2-261; 2-262; 2-263; 2-264; 2-265; 2-266; 2-267; 2-268; 2-269; 2-270; 2-271; 2-272; 2-273; 2-274; 2-275; 2-276; 2-277; 2-278; 2-279; 2-280; 2-281; 2-282; 2-283; 2-284; 2-285; 2-286; 2-287; 2-288; 2-289; 2-290; 2-291; 2-292; 2-293; 2-294; 2-295; 2-296; 2-297; 2-298; 2-299; 2-300; 2-301; 2-302; 2-303; 2-304; 2-305; 2-306; 2-307; 2-308; 2-309; 2-310; 2-311; 2-312; 2-313; 2-314; 2-315; 2-316; 2-317; 2-318; 2-319; 2-320; 2-321; 2-322; 2-323; 2-324; 2-325; 2-326; 2-327; 2-328; 2-329; 2-330; 2-331; 2-332; 2-333; 2-334; 2-335; 2-336; 2-337; 2-338; 2-339; 2-340; 2-341; 2-342; 2-343; 2-344; 2-345; 2-346; 2-347; 2-348; 2-349; 2-350; 2-351; 2-352; 2-353; 2-354; 2-355; 2-356; 2-357; 2-358; 2-359; 2-360; 2-361; 2-362; 2-363; 2-364; 2-365; 2-366; 2-367; 2-368; 2-369; 2-370; 2-371; 2-372; 2-373; 2-374; 2-375; 2-376; 2-377; 2-378; 2-379; 2-380; 2-381; 2-382; 2-383; 2-384; 2-385; 2-386; 2-387; 2-388; 2-389; 2-390; 2-391; 2-392; 2-393; 2-394; 2-395; 2-396; 2-397; 2-398; 2-399; 2-400; 2-401; 2-402; 2-403; 2-404; 2-405; 2-406; 2-407; 2-408; 2-409; 2-410; 2-411; 2-412; 2-413; 2-414; 2-415; 2-416; 2-417; 2-418; 2-419; 2-420; 2-421; 2-422; 2-423; 2-424; 2-425; 2-426; 2-427; 2-428; 2-429; 2-430; 2-431; 2-432; 2-433; 2-434; 2-435; 2-436; 2-437; 2-438; 2-439; 2-440; 2-441; 2-442; 2-443; 2-444; 2-445; 2-446; 2-447; 2-448; 2-449; 2-450; 2-451; 2-452; 2-453; 2-454; 2-455; 2-456; 2-457; 2-458; 2-459; 2-460; 2-461; 2-462; 2-463; 2-464; 2-465; 2-466; 2-467; 2-468; 2-469; 2-470; 2-471; 2-472; 2-473; 2-474; 2-475; 2-476; 2-477; 2-478; 2-479; 2-480; 2-481; 2-482; 2-483; 2-484; 2-485; 2-486; 2-487; 2-488; 2-489; 2-490; 2-491; 2-492; 2-493; 2-494; 2-495; 2-496; 2-497; 2-498; 2-499; 2-500; 2-501; 2-502; 2-503; 2-504; 2-505; 2-506; 2-507; 2-508; 2-509; 2-510; 2-511; 2-512; 2-513; 2-514; 2-515; 2-516; 2-517; 2-518; 2-519; 2-520; 2-521; 2-522; 2-523; 2-524; 2-525; 2-526; 2-527; 2-528; 2-529; 2-530; 2-531; 2-532; 2-533; 2-534; 2-535; 2-536; 2-537; 2-538; 2-539; 2-540; 2-541; 2-542; 2-543; 2-544; 2-545; 2-546; 2-547; 2-548; 2-549; 2-550; 2-551; 2-552; 2-553; 2-554; 2-555; 2-556; 2-557; 2-558; 2-559; 2-560; 2-561; 2-562; 2-563; 2-564; 2-565; 2-566; 2-567; 2-568; 2-569; 2-570; 2-571; 2-572; 2-573; 2-574; 2-575; 2-576; 2-577; 2-578; 2-579; 2-580; 2-581; 2-582; 2-583; 2-584; 2-585; 2-586; 2-587; 2-588; 2-589; 2-590; 2-591; 2-592; 2-593; 2-594; 2-595; 2-596; 2-597; 2-598; 2-599; 2-

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S. Hammond, Chibrewer, J. El.

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**Latest betting**

**HENNESSY COGNAC GOLD CUP:**  
Hills 5-1, Tamalini 7-1, Rogers House 8-1, Credo's Daughter 10-1, Noble Neptune April Seventh 10-1 others.  
Ladbrokes: 5-1 Tamalini, 8-1 Credo's Daughter, 10-1 Hills, Rogers House, Noble Neptune 10-1 April Seventh, 10-1 Moonlight Escapee 10-1 others.

**Johannesburg**, Nov. 19.—American athletes from the Madison Cup team, Arthur E. Douglas, defeated their opponents today in the first round of the men's singles in the African open tennis championships at Ellis Park.

Ashie, the top seed, beat a South African qualifier, Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2, although several games went to deuce. A fellow American, Godfried, the number seven seed, beat Polmann, of West Germany, 5-2, 6-3, with a fine performance containing some devastating service.

Stewart, of the United States, had an easy passage into the second round when his opponent, Fawcett of Rhodesia, was bowled out with influenza by the American leading 5-1 in the first set. In another match, Fillof of Chile, seeded No. 8, began tonight's battle against a South African, Maud, on an outside court.

Fillof pronounced Maud 6-3 in the first set, but found faultless play. But in the second set, Maud found his form while Fillof began making errors. The result was a tie-break and, after saving one set point at 5-6, the Chilean lost the next two to the South African who won the set all.

Fillof took the third set 6-2.

In other play, the sixth seed, Farn, of New Zealand, beat Matthews, of South Africa, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1. Matthews faded badly after surprising his seeded opponent by levelling at one set all.

A South African David, cup player, Berrann, beat a fellow South African, Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, and in another all-South African match, Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5, in a second-round match. A Rhodesian, Dowdeswell, trounced a South African challenger, Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1.

**RESULTS:**

Chile beat A. Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Ashie beat D. Polmann, 5-2, 6-3; Stewart beat F. Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat C. Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Farn beat D. Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Macmillan beat G. Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Dowdeswell beat H. Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat P. Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat S. Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

**TOURNAMENT:**

First Round—Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Second Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Third Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Fourth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Fifth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Sixth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Seventh Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Eighth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Ninth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Tenth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Eleventh Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Twelfth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Thirteenth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Fourteenth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Fifteenth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Sixteenth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Seventeenth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Eighteenth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Nineteenth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Twentieth Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Twenty-first Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Twenty-second Round—Macmillan beat Joubert, 6-4, 6-5; Farn beat Matthews, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Ashie beat Zietsman, 6-2, 6-2; Stewart beat Godfried, 6-2, 6-3; Fillof beat Maud, 6-3, 6-2; Dowdeswell beat Breiborn, 6-2, 6-1; Berrann beat Muller, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1; Fillof beat Farn, 6-2, 6

Germany, was fourth, 34 points behind Fox and did not appear to be in a challenging position. Hungary held a long lead in the team standings with 12,096 points. The United States were lying second with 11,720 and West Germany third with 11,696. Britain were in seventh place with 11,210.—Reuter.







# Peterborough

a Special Report

## New developments threaten city's historic heart

by John Young

As far as the physical integration of old and new is concerned, Mr Thomas insists that there is no great difficulty. "We are not really doing any more than build on undeveloped land round the edges. All cities expand; we are just deliberately forcing the growth", he says.

But the area is fairly large. Bretton, for instance, the most advanced of the new townships, will eventually house about 18,000 people, about a tenth of the city's planned population. The corporation is rather proud of Bretton and regards it as a showpiece. Others take a somewhat different view.

The November issue of the *Architectural Review* carries an aerial photograph of Bretton centre which it describes as "the sort of plan the consumer society is edging inexorably towards. The huge block in the middle is a Sainsbury's supermarket. Next to it is the deserted waste for the cars and outside this enchanted circle, at a respectful distance are the houses. Without wishing to be unduly unkind to the inhabitants of Bretton or to Sainsbury's admirable groceries, this surely is Pig Trough City".



Charles Trustley

### But effective

Well, that is both unkind and unfair. Moreover, to contrast Bretton, as the *Review* does, with a traditional village in Devon is irrelevant. Maybe Bretton could be improved; doubtless mistakes have been made, and with luck the planners of the other two townships at Castor and Orton will learn from those mistakes. But the corporation seems to be doing its best to give the people what they want and to listen to protests. In one instance it chose to amend its consultants' recommended route for a new road which would have entailed the destruction of about 1,500 houses; under the revised plan the number was reduced to 500.

Peterborough will also undoubtedly gain a great deal, apart from new factories and offices and better housing. The new six-mile park along the valley of the river Nene will be a notable asset. The new roads are effective in speeding up traffic and making the thousands of new houses being planned and the corporation is working closely with the council on such things as providing social amenities and giving a facelift to some of the shabbier districts of the old city.

Socially there appear to be few tensions, largely because Peterborough is already an industrial city and not an agricultural community. The new factories are being planned and the corporation is helping the fact that many newcomers get jobs in established industries while, conversely, many locals choose to work on the new estates.

Mr Thomas sees no need to encourage assimilation by artificial means, and would in any case refuse to do so. "I would regard such a thing as social engineering of the worst kind", he said.

The author is Planning and Environment Reporter, The Times.

The shopping complex which will envelop the heart of Peterborough is the largest and most important project in the expansion programme. It has also caused the most controversy because it has meant the displacement of long-established businesses whose names are associated with the city's history.

Through the 500-member Chamber of Trade and Commerce, they have fought tooth and nail to retain their premises, often occupied by the same family business for more than 100 years. Some have won; others have agreed, albeit reluctantly, to move to other shops provided by the development corporation with the inevitable higher rents and rates.

The project, known as the Queen Street Centre, will be built on a 15-acre site within the shadow of the cathedral and at present estimates will cost more than £15m. Demolition work has started, although 15 properties remain to be acquired by the corporation.

It has caused much heart searching among the older inhabitants of the city, especially those with a deep interest in conservation, because the area includes Victorian and Edwardian facades which must inevitably come down.

The corporation replies: "The scheme and its investment will lift the city centre into a new league, making it at least the heart of a region, with its people standing to draw many benefits from this great lift in status."

The Queen Street complex will be covered and air-conditioned. It will contain a department store, three variety stores, a fashion store, two supermarkets and about 80 shops. It will also incorporate pubs, cafes and restaurants, and possibly a club and discotheque, with offices above the shops.

Attached to the centre will be a new bus station, transferred from its present site near the River Embankment. Next to the bus station will be a tiered car park for about 1,700 vehicles and space for 300 cars on the shopping centre roof.

The corporation explains: "Covered shopping centres are not new. Several hundred have been built in North America since 1960 and more recently in Paris. A number have been opened in England but most of them fall short of the design standards we are seeking. Our project will be outstanding in two significant respects. First, we aim to create an internal environment of high quality; not as opulent as the more luxurious American and French centres but much more attractive than the best so far built in Britain."

It will be a warm, colourful, inviting and stimulating place to enter, to walk around, to shop and to sit in. Second, the greatest care will be taken in knitting its entrances and street frontages into the long-established shopping streets around."

It is the second point which has caused so much argument over the scheme. The corporation realises that to do what it wants to do is a tremendous design challenge, and also a unique opportunity to secure a blend of old and new that respects the scale, the variety and the brick and stone frontages of the older city centre shops and offices, then positively improves the street scene by inserting new buildings of good and sympathetic design.

In other words, the corporation has promised in principle that all of the good from the past will be preserved and blended with the new. In many cases it will mean the preservation of the building frontages, because many of the older properties have fallen into disuse and disrepair.

The Queen Street complex will give the 180,000 people who will eventually live in Greater Peterborough the best new stores and the far wider choice of shops they want. It will link with the existing shopping centre which is being turned into a pedestrian precinct by the city council.

No longer will shoppers need to travel to other towns and cities which have for almost a decade been attracting trade with enticing offers of free and extensive parking areas, whereas Peterborough has been forced to increase car park charges time and time again. Traders lost thousands of pounds' worth of business during the planning blight which preceded the expansion programme as they complained that empty shops, plastered with fly posters, and derelict sites awaiting planning permission had turned a once thriving shopping centre into a ghost town.

The boot should be on the other foot. The smaller market towns around Peterborough have already attracted many warehouse-type stores, specializing in furnishings and household goods; these will be the first to feel the pinch when the

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## Shopping scheme forces out family firms

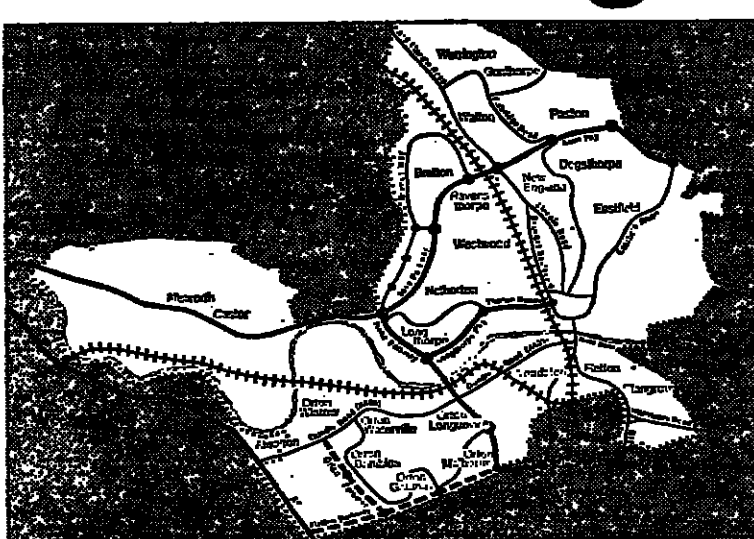
by Rex Needle

Queen Street project is complete. The corporation is aware of the competition it is creating. It says: "All this extra custom will give a great boost to the city centre's prosperity and all traders will stand to benefit."

The corporation also appears to be keeping its promise that expansion will not become a burden on the ratepayers. The centre, it says, will be built at no cost to them but its shops, restaurants, pubs and offices will contribute about £800,000 to the rate fund (at 1975 values).



## Peterborough: City in building



The pattern for Peterborough is a programme of planned expansion; providing a new environment, new roots and opportunities for tens of thousands of people. In this city in building, this alliance of old and new, LBC bricks are playing a fundamental part in helping to provide the character, warmth and dependability traditionally associated with brick construction; economically and reliably.

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## Paradox of village protesters

the main road, west from Peterborough to Leicester, catches the eye. In fact, it is nothing of the sort. Although this particular area of the East Midlands is still remote and little known, Sutton has for some time been a haven for well-paid industrialists moving away from the outer London "stockbroker" fringe and attracted by the idea of a country gentleman's existence within a Jaguar's reach of their factory or office.

The most vigorous protesters against change and development are precisely those who have benefited most from economic expansion. Among the banner-wavers, public inquiries in the past have been difficult to discern any farmers, let alone farm labourers, who want things to stay as they are.

So, in the case of Sutton, it was the new executives who had studied the development's original map, and concluded that the village was safe from industry. It was, and still is, a place of grey stone and gardens and an unspoken feeling that the twentieth century is best left alone to get on with itself.

No guidebook would automatically place it among its "top 20" most picturesque

villages. That was accepted by the older standing residents and relished by the newcomers.

The surprise came in a statement from the Peterborough Development Corporation last month. Blandly it observed that the number of new homes needed was greater than was estimated in 1970, because the average household size was turning out to be lower than had been assumed and because average densities were also lower.

Moreover, it added, it was now proposed that two new industrial areas should be created in the western sector, and not only as originally planned. Taken together, these factors create the need for another 350 acres of land to be allocated for urban development. Whereas in 1970 it had been estimated that about 1,480 acres would be needed for development up to 1985, the revised estimate was about 1,830 acres.

"Fortunately," it pointed out with unconscious irony, "land suitable for development is available within the western sector between the A47 and the Nene Valley railway line to meet all the expansion programme needs and to accommodate part of the continuing post-expansion growth". In other words, the inhabitants of Sutton, instead of being secluded from

the new town, as they had supposed, would find housing estates creeping across their green fields.

Mr Wyndham Thomas, the corporation's general manager, defends the change of plan as regrettable but necessary. He points out that every effort is being made to retain the character of the existing five villages in the process of assimilation into the new city—Orton Longueville and Waterville, Castor, Longthorpe and Werrington. The names, incidentally, are difficult to decipher from any modern map of the area.

For the most part, the villagers have accepted their gradual loss of identity. The settlements are surprisingly picturesque, Castor in particular with its dominating church and medieval atmosphere. Mr Thomas has undertaken to restrict through traffic from the new estates and to retain the villages as entities within the overall pattern.

But Sutton feels it has a separate grievance, in that it was never included in the original master plan and is now being used as the most convenient future growth point. A public inquiry into the corporation's compulsory purchase orders is provisionally scheduled for next February, when sparks seem certain to fly.

J.Y.



## Unique social centre may become focal point of leisure activities

by Howard Martin

A minor revolution is taking place in Peterborough among the purveyors of popular entertainment, the organizers of sport and recreational activities.

There were once six cinemas and two theatres, but these have dwindled to two cinemas, the Key Theatre and the usual sprinkling of bingo halls.

The city council recently acquired a new Leisure Centre, a one-time bowling alley which was not making money, to save it from private enterprise and more bingo. So 10-pin bowling still goes on, although on a reduced scale because much of the space had turned into a restaurant, disco and bar.

The main sports and entertainment centre is a sprawl

ing complex known as Wirrina (the word is aboriginal, means "a place to go") and it cost the city fathers a gold watch as a competition prize to name it. Many merely refer to it as "the white elephant" because the original idea, dreamt up by an engineer, cost £150,000 but has just been thrown a financial life-line of £15,000 by the city council to meet outstanding debts and keep the doors open.

The project, run by a board of trustees, is now profit-making but, despite the facilities it offers with dancing, eating, roller skating, five-a-side football or an evening in the sauna, those trustees are desperately trying to make ends meet, even to the point of pondering the

possibility of a full liquor licence and running part of the premises as a pub.

Wirrina has already been in danger of closing down once this year, and with ratepayers becoming angrier with every demand, it is doubtful if more public take-over by a national entertainment organization could well be on the cards, and the revenue from the rates would relieve the trustees and benefit the city council.

Sport has always played a big part in the city's history; indeed, visit Canada, Australia or even Singapore, and the nickname Posh means something. It epitomizes the footballing craze of this once famous giant-killing team, now languishing in the third division and hankering for

the second, if only to honour the promise made by their present manager, Noel Cantwell, ebullient Irish international, who may have said the wrong thing when he joined the club three years ago. The club's rise to fame and its tremendous runs in the FA Cup earned it this worldwide reputation.

But those were the days when fans were counted in thousands; today they come in hundreds. As far as attendance goes, football is only on a par with speedway because the Peterborough Panthers, who race in the second division of the British league, can attract as many fans on any evening they meet as those that click through the turnstiles at the London Road football ground.

Rowing, cricket, shooting, squash and gliding have their own clubs, and minority sports have no lack of interest.

But there is another sport on the horizon in the city that bred Olympic swimming star Brian Brinkley. A full size indoor heated pool is nearing completion on the river embankment and this will make Peterborough one of the main centres for swimming in the East Midlands and East Anglia.

The wrong name, Brinkley goes to Bedford because of the inadequate facilities for training to the standard required for world class competition.

Meanwhile, the three townships which are clustering around the old city, are

creating their own centralized communities and recreations. At Bretton, first of these townships, a multi-purpose social centre known as the Cresset, is going up at a cost of £1.5m. This may well become one of the pivots of leisure activities for the whole of Peterborough.

Earl Fitzwilliam, joint chairman, told me: "One of the most exciting things about it is the tremendous range of interests it will cater for—sport, recreation, music, drama, art, religion, shopping, education. Almost any kind of activity you can think of will be happening in the Cresset."

The name came originally from a basket of fire kept continuously alight and placed at the focal point of

a medieval community. Around it the people gathered for their meetings and discussions; from it they took fire to their own homes to provide heat and light.

The modern interpretation is that the Cresset will stimulate the new communities as a place to do things and as a place to see what is going on. It will be a place to learn new skills and a place to have a drink, a place to worship and a place for entertainment.

Perhaps of all the things which have evolved from the expansion of Peterborough, the unique concept of the Cresset, which combines the energies and resources of so many differing bodies, statutory and voluntary, under one roof, epitomizes the life and throes of a new city.

Indeed, the concept will most certainly be adopted on a smaller scale in the two other townships of Castor and Orton.

Established recreational facilities have always been apparent in Peterborough. The Touthill Tennis Club, which has just lost its courts to the development corporation as a site for their new office block, is second only in longevity to Wimbledon, but a loss of venue has not claimed the sport.

The expansion is bringing with it a more varied calendar, to fulfil more interests and, with such a diversity of newcomers, any gap in the sporting spectrum appears to be filled overnight as new clubs and new groups spring up. There is no lack of space and if there were, the development corporation lends ready ear. Indeed, one of their first main sporting projects was an 18-hole golf course in the Nene Valley which was designed by Peter Alhiss and Dave Thomas and then completed in record time, with the first players teeing off this summer.

The Nene Valley, 10 miles long, will become the cent of recreational and sports activity in Peterborough where architects have again blended the existing countryside with the new lakes, picnic spots and boating areas. It is also the site for a live stream museum on a street of track run by the Peterborough Railway Society which has already built an enviable collection of British and continental locomotives.

## Industry fosters community spirit

by a Special Correspondent

In a city not exactly saturated with arts and culture, the annual Perkins Industrial Concert, held in the cathedral, is an occasion to be treasured, and one for which demand for tickets far outstrips supply.

The concert began in 1969, when the main performance was Yehudi Menuhin and gave since included appearances by Sir John Barbirolli, Sir Adrian Boult, Moura Lympany, Daniel Barenboim and Vladimir Ashkenazy.

In 1973 the programme featured the world premiere of the first symphony of Krzysztof Penderecki, the Polish composer specially commissioned for the occasion, which was broadcast live by BBC radio and recorded by EMI. The next year Bruckner's Mass in E Minor was also recorded.

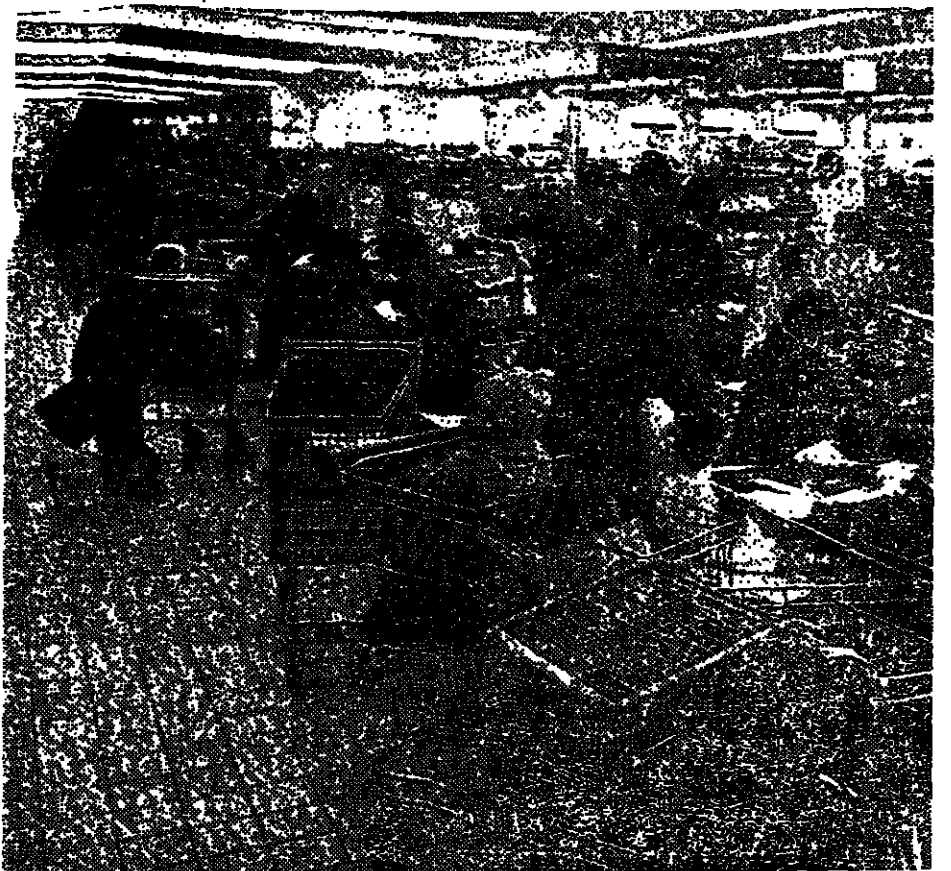
Perkins Engines says the objective in sponsoring the concert is "to project the company as the leading industrial employer in Peterborough, and to reflect the company's keen sense of civic duty—thereby aiding recruitment at all levels."

As the dominant economic force in the city, Perkins takes its social responsibilities seriously. Apart from providing extensive recreational facilities for its 10,000 employees, it also makes substantial donations to local sports clubs and associations.

Last year it sponsored a football match between Peterborough United and Preston North End, and it awards annual trophies at the Burleigh Horse Show and the East of England hunter trials. The company also contributed £1,000 to the cleaning of the cathedral's magnificent west front.

But Perkins discounts the idea that sponsorship is merely a form of advertising. "We do not do it just to promote the name of the company, but as a community venture," an official said.

The company's employees were very community-minded, he said. They were engaged in raising £10,000 for a bus for handicapped people, and had previously contributed £700 to pay for a new hydro-therapeutic swimming pool. Recently 50 of them had volunteered to



Checking out in Sainsbury's largest supermarket at Bretton, first of three townships being built around Peterborough.

walk 50 miles to King's Lynn to raise funds for charity.

The East Midlands Allied Press, which publishes a group of local newspapers and a number of national trade journals, also feels strongly that it has a duty to become involved in local affairs. "As a newspaper group, we like to see ourselves as people who can help things along," Mr C. W. H. Aldridge, a director of the group, said.

"Our role, as I see it, is to stimulate the provision of social and recreational facilities. But in a great many cases we also get involved in the work of the community."

One of the company's best-known activities is its sponsorship of an annual steam engine rally on August Bank Holiday. Last year there

were more than 100 entries, said to be the largest collection ever assembled in one place anywhere in the world.

Last May it put up the prize money for a £1,000 professional-amateur golf tournament at Burleigh. It also awards trophies for darts, bowling, golf, cycling, squash, football and road running, as well as a single-wicket cricket competition.

Its social involvement ranges from an annual Christmas party for underprivileged children to an award of honour scheme for public-spirited citizens whose achievements would otherwise tend to go unnoticed.

On one occasion its staff decorated the house of a family in financial difficulties and cooked its Christmas dinner.

There is no reason to suppose that business and industry in Peterborough are more generous and enlightened than elsewhere in the country, but in an expanding town where thousands of newcomers are being absorbed into an established community, it is particularly important that employers should be seen to be closely involved in social, sporting and cultural activities.

"For newcomers it is often something of a surprise to find all this going on," an industrialist commented. "Many of them come from big cities, especially London, where people have been conditioned to regard their home lives and their working lives as completely separate. If you commute 30 or 40 miles to and from work it stands to reason there must be a big gulf between your factory or office and the way you spend your evenings and weekends. The people you meet and so on."

"But in a town like this your workmates are likely to be your friends and neighbours at home. It's a difficult adjustment for some people to make. It may all sound a bit paternalistic in a way, but we like to think that in the end it benefits everyone."

## Third time lucky for theatre after 14 years

by Charles Deane

Theatre in Peterborough, said the prophets of doom shaking their heads, has already died twice and can never succeed again. A dedicated group of people set out to prove them wrong and turned a dream into a reality.

On the evening of Friday, November 23, 1973, the curtain went up at the Key Theatre as the Bard—the company presented Twelfth Night—welcomed live theatre back to a city where it had been dormant for 14 years.

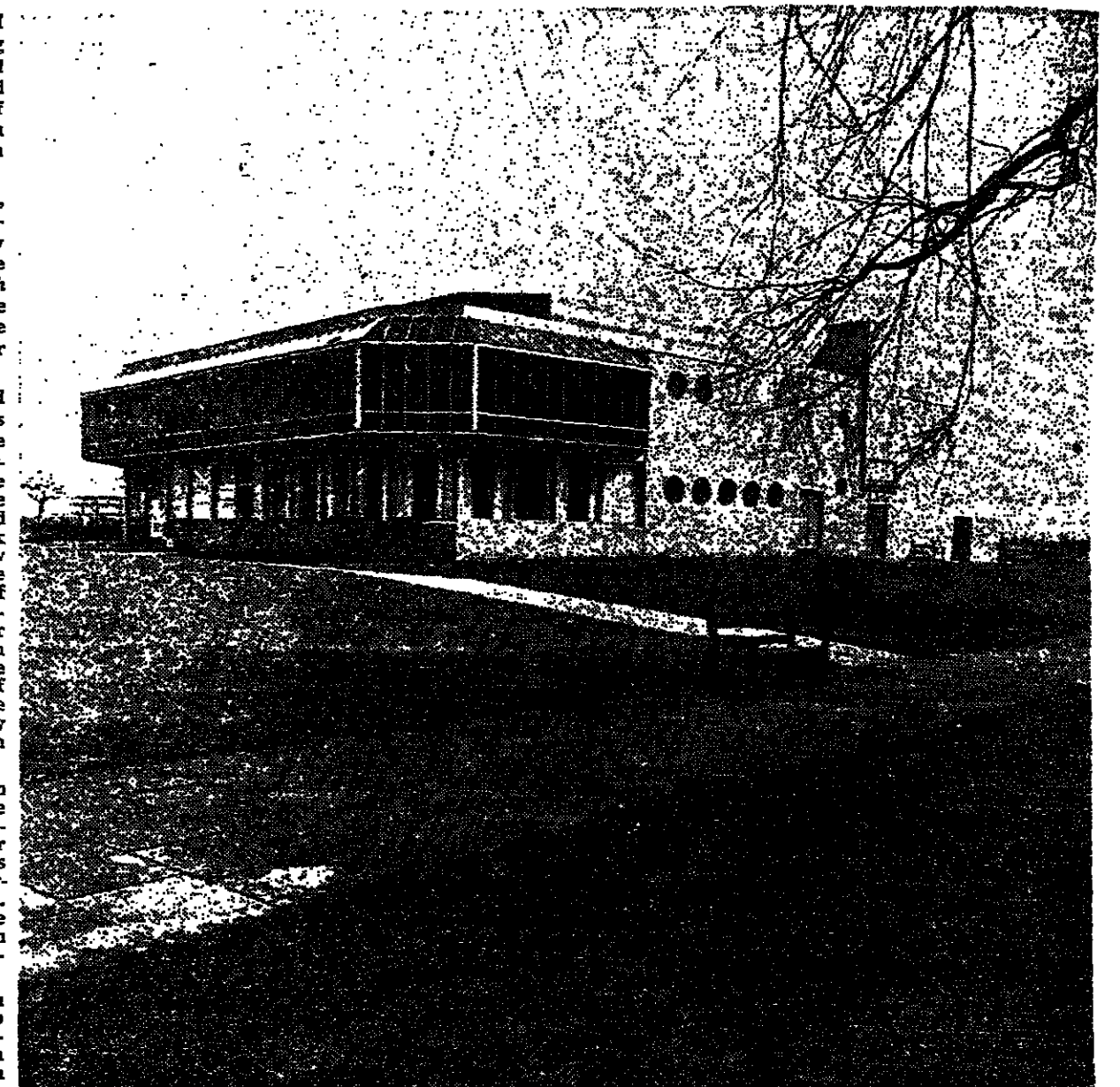
That opening night marked the culmination of six years of hard work by a committee which had produced a 400-seat theatre considered one of the most advanced in the country. It cost £165,000 and has provided a new landmark for Peterborough, not only for the arts but also for the skyline. The extensive use of glass for the frontage, panoramic views of the River Nene, its curved roof (which also prevents traffic noise penetrating the flat roof of the auditorium) won the building a commendation by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The idea of a new modern theatre in a city where theatres had a habit of fading away was born when Mr Joseph Robotham and his wife, Ruth, moved to Peterborough nine years ago. They campaigned for the theatre and Mr Robotham eventually became the architect for the building.

But it was a slow start—a 12-month search turned up no suitable building for conversion. However, when a new, non-profit making organization planned to build its own theatre the city council offered one of the most valuable sites in the landscaped River Embankment for a peppercorn rent. It was ideal: close to the city centre, but away from other buildings. In the summer of 1971, the late Prince William of Gloucester laid the inaugural stone.

Mr Robotham, a keen theatre-goer, took time off to visit many other theatres in the country with the intention of providing the most attractive building possible. In the Peterborough auditorium he placed his seating as close to the stage as possible, to bring actors and audience together.

Then came the name: the Key was selected by a competition and the theatre emblem shows the cross key which are included on the coat of arms of the City of Peterborough, declared a municipal borough about a hundred years ago.



The Key Theatre, commended by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The money came through grants, donations, trusts, covenants and, of course, an overdraft. A cinema, coffee bar and club room are included, and the theatre can be used for lectures and private business.

The Key places great emphasis on its work for young people through a group known as The Key Perspectives, a team of drama specialists whose aim it is to extend the educational experience of young people, not only at the theatre itself but also through visits to local schools.

But the venture has not been without its critics. They have accused the theatre of being too highbrow, too low-brow, and for staging the wrong talent at the wrong time. Mr Patrick Boyd

Maunsell, the 29-year-old director, says: "A theatre like the Key is more than the old-fashioned playhouse. It acts as a social centre as much as a place of entertainment. Being open seven days a week and providing daytime catering and bar facilities as well as having a conference room, it is used by many different groups from within the city and the surrounding area."

Mr Boyd Maunsell is a graduate in classics from Trinity College, Dublin, and attended the Arts Council theatre administration training scheme. Before moving to Peterborough he was for five years administrator of the Theatre Royal at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

"One of the big troubles is that Peterborough has no theatrical tradition to draw

upon", he says. The old Empire Repertory Theatre, demolished 14 years ago, was forced to close because of financial troubles. The old Embassy Theatre, which made money during the heyday of the twice-nightly variety bills, is now a successful cinema, staging only Christmas shows, amateur productions and concerts on an irregular basis. The result was that live entertainment had to be sought as far afield as Leicester, Nottingham or Cambridge.

With the new development of the city, Peterborough is becoming a centre comparable to other towns. Mr Boyd Maunsell explains: "An entertainment tradition will gradually build up over the years, provided good quality shows are presented on a regular basis. The myth that has to be

exploded at the moment is that there is nothing to be done in Peterborough; there is and there will soon be more."

He plans to present wide variety of plays, classical, modern, and the occasional opera which would also be East Anglia and the Midlands.

Mr Boyd Maunsell emphasizes that the main policy is carefully relate the educational and community theatre work to the Perspectives.

"They are in many ways assuming the role of a parent company at the theatre without having to conform to the restrictions of rigid repertory policy, their work either inside or outside the building", he says.

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## Where play is taken as a serious business

by Patrick Beasley

Donna Buck theorizes play with the eagerness of a youngster approaching tree climbing. Play, he says with a quiet conviction, is an essential element in human development and children must be taught its best, mature qualities.

The former London teacher, aged 41, with a diploma in sociology, was appointed Peterborough's first children's play officer five years ago.

He mulls over the city's three adventure playgrounds, development for a fourth, pioneering playgrounds and constant experiment, with endless satisfaction. "There is always something better that can be done, more avenues to be developed and more care to preserve space for play," he explains.

Mr Buck is proud that Peterborough has become a byword in other expanding centres for the way in which the quality of play has been developed and for the progress of its play schemes. The Fair Play for Children Campaign, now a national organization run with government backing, has taken up Peterborough's concept whereby a town or district council promotes the interest of children at play by pooling resources, staff and funds and by supporting initiatives from local groups to establish other play services.

The campaign has also accepted Peterborough's systematic approach to the building and running of play

areas and services and has since published its findings on the standards of play provision required to meet the wide variety of needs for children's play, drawn largely from material produced in the city to illustrate the principles.

Perhaps the most ambitious project is the establishment of the three adventure playgrounds in Peterborough which have now become targets for visiting civic leaders wishing to expand along similar lines in their own communities. The first, on a one-acre site, is known as the Spinney and has during the summer holidays attracted up to 1,000 youngsters a week to climb trees, dig holes, shin up ropes or just sit and talk. Two others supplement the Spinney, both built along similar lines but each with their own individual characteristics, the Eastfield and Hobson's.

Mr Buck and his colleagues view play as the proper use of freedom, to be channelled, rather than directed, by leaders who must harness youthful enthusiasm between the shafts of outright permissiveness and a strict Victorian control. "Leadership is the most important single feature of an adventure playground," Mr Buck says.

He cites with some satisfaction that case of a camp building where the boys were given free rein to build their own hideaways with the surprising result

that many architects popped in with pads and pencils to make a few notes on their inventiveness for future use. The provision of such play schemes, he believes, is one of the most potent ways of helping a new and expanding community.

A fourth such adventure playground will be built at Bretton, one of the three new townships which are being linked to the existing city under the expansion scheme. Here, the youngsters who use it will come mainly from the London boroughs: children in a strange environment, who may never have seen such a project, as opposed to the boys and girls from the established community.

Bretton will be the acid test of his theories: that children can be kept happy, well absorbed in their spare time and involved in their own community; not isolated or estranged, but working together in the adventure playground programmes, holiday schemes and preschool groups.

The Greater Peterborough Children's Play Council, which has attracted so much national interest, is a representative body of local agencies concerned with children's play. Its members come from local authorities, voluntary organizations, the teaching profession and members of the public who are co-opted for their individual knowledge or skills.

Its tasks are clearly defined: to set up playgrounds

and other play facilities, encourage the authorities to provide space, preserve open areas and maintain interest in play leadership. A formidable programme, but the play council has already demonstrated its effectiveness.

The principles are becoming firmly established with more than 20 new play schemes introduced this year. Parallel with this, however, comes a slowing down of the play group system, mainly because of a lack of systematic monitoring of their growth and development.

Mr Buck admits that he is getting signals of distress from some play groups and that there is little development of new groups in the area. However, he is undismayed because the 56 play groups which do exist are now being scrutinized more closely to find ways of strengthening them and promoting new ones. Finance is of the utmost importance in this sphere and although grants are available, rising overheads to meet the cost of equipment and staff add to the burden.

The play council does not attribute Peterborough's success in play projects entirely to the large expansion scheme. There was a generous availability of open space before the bulldozers moved in, when such development was in the hands of the city council, relying mainly on voluntary

workers for the running of pre-school play groups. What the play council has done is to coordinate the existing facilities, streamline the service and concentrate on new aspects of play.

Mr Buck emphasizes that his team is learning all the time and has already realized that over-organized facilities have their dangers; that children need a balanced variety of settings where they can play creatively, free from unnecessary restraint and dangers.

The play council takes care when developing new areas, looking at the environment as a whole and with the children's needs in mind, so that safety, variety and quality of play opportunities are taken into consideration.

The council operates with the motto "play matters", grave disadvantage.

constantly reviewing work, their needs; and the play council accepts that they need to continue with policy, to introduce ideas, to maintain the ones and sustain a full range of play facilities and so to help to contribute to quality of life of families in the district now in the future.

Mr Buck says: "Play is the process by which we learn about the world, how to adapt to the environment in which they live and how to modify it to their own needs. The high-flown academic notion of what we are trying to achieve, but we must remember that although play is fun it is also a business and children are deprived of it are grave disadvantage."

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# PARLIAMENT, November 19, 1975

## Desire to ease the burden of legislation

The Queen's Speech on the opening of the new session of Parliament was the first of its kind since the Queen's Speech in 1952. The Queen's Speech was read by the Queen in person, and it was the first time that the Queen had read the Speech in person since 1952. The Queen's Speech was read by the Queen in person, and it was the first time that the Queen had read the Speech in person since 1952.

# Success of anti-inflation measures essential for future health of economy

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## Mrs Thatcher's warning: sense of economic failure would feed the forces of separatism

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C), in the debate on the Queen's Speech, said that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil. She said that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil.

## Devolution Bill to be spread over two sessions

### Mr Wilson

MR HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Huyton, Lab), said that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil. He said that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil.

### Time needed

The main part of the speech concerned with constitutional matters was that referring to the House of Commons. It was interesting in the way this phrase was couched in the speech. It was not "my Government will bring forward proposals" but "my Government will bring forward proposals".

### Overwhelming support

The first thing to realize was that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil. He said that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil.

## SNP charge of cynical betrayal: 'Scottish voters will educate Government'

MR RODERICK (Brecon and Radnor, Lab), moving the Loyal Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, said that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil.

MR ROY HUGHES (Newport, Lab), said that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil. He said that the Government's proposals to attack unemployment and said she had always believed that unemployment was a social evil.



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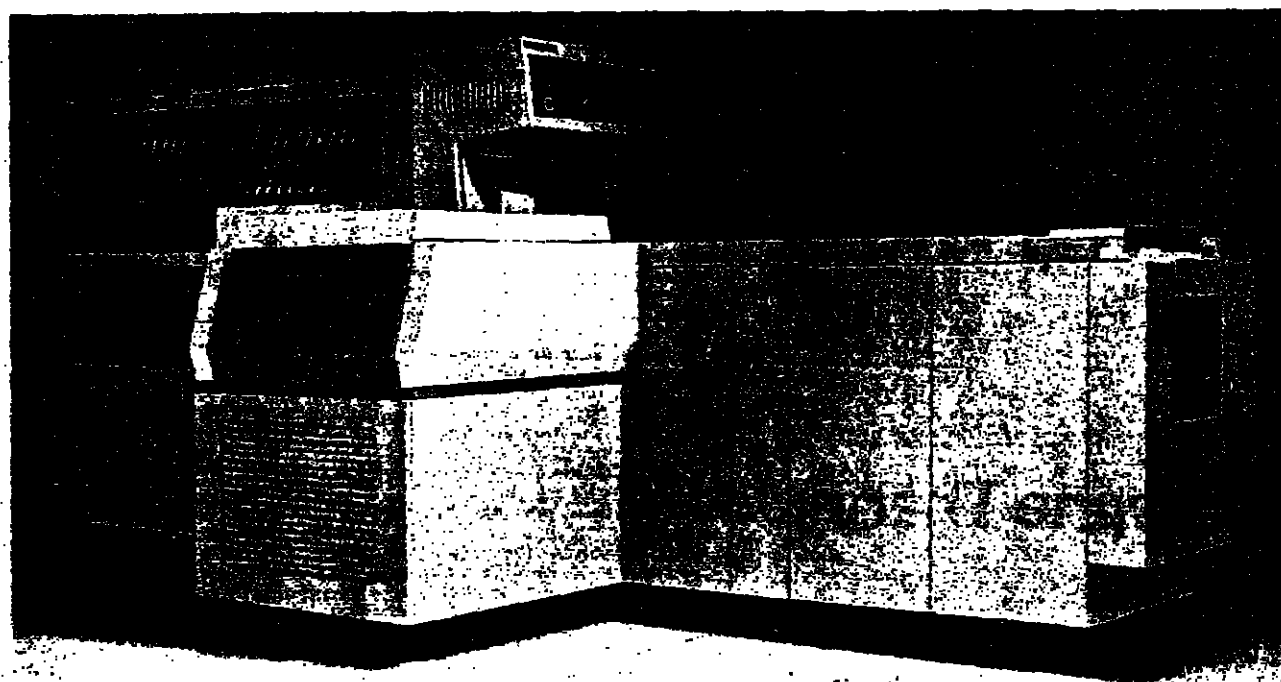
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Mr. John Stephenson will join Habitat Holdings in the new year as a main board director and Finance at the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to Mr. P. Nicholls.

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Law Report November 19 1975

# TV contractors cannot include levy in costs

HTV Ltd v Price Commission

Before Mr Justice Mocatta

His Lordship refused to grant a declaration that sums known as the "Exchequer levy" payable by television programme contractors are costs within the meaning of paragraph 39 of the Schedule (Code) Order, 1974. The declaration was sought by Harlech Television Ltd, television programme contractors, against the Price Commission.

Paragraph 39 reads: "(1) ... Where the price of a product ... does not afford a margin over total costs per unit of output of seven-tenths of the percentage margin ... an enterprise may increase the price of the product concerned to the extent required to give such a margin."

Mr Richard Yorke, QC, and Miss Genevieve Caws for HTV; Mr Thomas H. Blagham, QC, and Mr Christopher Bathurst for the Price Commission.

HIS LORDSHIP said that HTV were appointed television programme contractors, under a six-year agreement dated July 29, 1963, made between them and the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The agreement was made upon an agreed statement of facts to obtain from the sums payable by HTV commonly known as the "Exchequer levy" within the words "total costs per unit of output" in paragraph 39. In cases output to which it applied the paragraph allowed a restricted increase in the price of a product.

The provisions of the Act were repealed and re-enacted in the consolidated Independent Broadcasting Authority Act, 1973. Apart from minor changes due to the statute dealing with independent sound broadcasting as well as with television, there were no material changes. Up to that date the amount of the Exchequer levy was in no way dependent upon whether the contractors made a profit or loss. It was simply a percentage levy on advertising receipts. The 1974 Act made a substantial change in that, apparently at the request of the various programme contractors, as from the coming into force of the Act, on June 23, 1974, the levy was payable on a new basis, namely 66.7 per cent of the contractor's profits as defined in excess of a "free slice", which for present purposes was £250,000. Profits were carefully defined in Schedule 1 to the 1974 Act, and by Schedule 2 there were transitional provisions to tide over any gap between June 23 and the alterations of

the contracts with the programme contractors, which the Act required to be made. On June 8, 1974, HTV's original contract of July 29, 1963, which was for six years, was continued for a further two years, and on the same date a supplemental agreement was entered into. It was to operate from June 23, 1974, and gave effect to the new basis of the Exchequer levy and the statutory provisions relating thereto in the 1974 Act and its first schedule.

The Counter-Inflation Act, 1973, which set up the Price Commission, made provision for the issue by the Treasury of a Price Code and gave the commission power to restrict any prices by such ways as appeared to them to be appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of the code were implemented. That they could do by order or notice to the persons concerned, who was obliged by the Act to give a certain length of notice to raise prices in circumstances in which such increases were permitted.

The Price Code had two general principles and methods of price control: one was to limit the extent to which prices might be increased on account of increased costs and the other was to enforce the control of prices by a control on profit margins. Paragraphs 64 and 65 of the present code (originally paragraphs 57 and 58) dealt with prices and profit margins. Paragraph 64 provided that prices should be determined so as to ensure that net profit margins did not exceed the average level of the best two of the last five years of account of the unit to which the net profit margin control applied ending not later than April 30, 1973. That was known as the reference level. Paragraph 65 provided that "net profit margin" meant the net profit, determined in accordance with generally accepted principles consistently applied by the enterprise concerned, which arose from trading operations within the control after taking into account all expenses of conducting and financing them, including depreciation and interest, but before tax.

For the purpose of establishing their reference level HTV made returns showing a profit after deduction of the levy, and in calculating the relevant profit for each subsequent period they had deducted levy. Other television programme contractors had similarly deducted levy in calculating their reference levels and thereafter their quarterly returns of profit margin. The Price Commission had accepted that and in 1973 wrote a letter to another programme company stating that the levy should be treated as a cost for the purpose of determining the net profit margin and while in every case the levy was deducted before arriving at the profit before taxation, there were certain differences in the way in which the levy was treated.

The agreed statement of facts, exhibited samples of the annual audited accounts of five television programme companies, and while in every case the levy was deducted before arriving at the profit before taxation, there were certain differences in the way in which the levy was treated. The samples showed a variety of approaches by the different firms of auditors and accountants

new and present form was still properly treated as an expense within paragraph 65. The Price Code in paragraphs 18 and 19 provided that prices within the control might not be increased unless there was an increase in costs. These were defined in paragraph 32 and, incidentally, included royalties. In July, 1974, and again in December, 1974, HTV gave notice to the commission of its intention to increase its advertising charges. In both cases HTV's supporting documents showed the levy as a cost, but as a "non-deductible" one. No objection was raised by the commission to those increases.

The present version of the code came into effect on December 21, 1974. Paragraph 39, headed "Subsequent increase of price", provided that the commission should consider whether there was a general rule prevailing among accountants as to how the levy should be treated, save in relation to corporation tax, and suggested that it might be a matter for individual expert accountancy judgment whether a particular charge should be regarded as a cost or not. To be precise, the question was whether the levy was a cost for the purpose of calculating the total costs per unit of output, which was one hour of television transmission, HTV (a) included the levy as a cost, and (b), in calculating the amount of the increase, without grossing up the figure claimed involved an increase of 4.11 per cent.

The commission added HTV that (a) they took the view that the levy on profits was not a cost for the purpose of paragraph 39; and (b) in any event grossing up was not permissible by reason of paragraph 52, which provided that with certain exceptions prices might not be increased in anticipation of cost increases.

The question was whether, upon a true construction of the Price Code, HTV must as a matter of law be entitled to include the sum (the Exchequer levy) payable by them as a cost for the purpose of calculating the total costs per unit of output under paragraph 39 (1).

The proper approach was to be found in the Court of Appeal decision in *GECC v Price Commission* ([1975] 1 All E.R. 111), where it was decided that under the Counter-Inflation Act, 1973, Parliament had entrusted original findings of fact to the commission and not to the courts. The agreed statement of facts, exhibited samples of the annual audited accounts of five television programme companies, and while in every case the levy was deducted before arriving at the profit before taxation, there were certain differences in the way in which the levy was treated. The samples showed a variety of approaches by the different firms of auditors and accountants

responsible for the companies' accounts. Thus although all the companies must have paid the appropriate rental or fee to the authority, only London Weekend Television was specifically mentioned that as a deduction arriving at its figure for group trading profit, whereas all the companies must have incurred such fees and regarded them as part of their costs. On the other hand, regarding the levy, all made specific mention of it in one form or another, suggesting that it differed in kind from the rental or fee. If the levy was regarded as a cost to be met before arriving at the trading profit figure, as apparently the rental or fees were, one would not have expected it to be dealt with differently from the latter in those various differences showed that there was no general rule prevailing among accountants as to how the levy should be treated, save in relation to corporation tax, and suggested that it might be a matter for individual expert accountancy judgment whether a particular charge should be regarded as a cost or not. To be precise, the question was whether the levy was a cost for the purpose of calculating the total costs per unit of output, which was one hour of television transmission, HTV (a) included the levy as a cost, and (b), in calculating the amount of the increase, without grossing up the figure claimed involved an increase of 4.11 per cent.

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# Novel on English women in India wins Booker Prize for 1975

By Philip Howard

The 1975 Booker Prize for fiction has been awarded to Mrs Ruth Praver Jhabvala for her novel about English women in India, *Heat and Dust*.

Mr Angus Wilson, chairman of the judges this year, gave her the trophy and cheque for £5,000 at a dinner in London last night. He said: "The Booker Prize is awarded to persuade as many people as possible to read the novels of the winter and summer runners-up, so that an imaginative, fact-sensitive society may get a glimpse of the enchantment, the wisdom, and the extra dimensions to life that reading good novels brings."

Mrs Jhabvala was born of Polish parents in 1927, and came to England with her family in 1939. She was educated in England and took her degree in English at London University. She now lives in Delhi, having married an Indian architect in 1951. She has written eight novels and three volumes of short stories. She collaborated with Mr James Ivory, the director, in writing a distinguished film, *Shakespeare Wallah*.

*Heat and Dust* (John Murray, £3.95) is a superficially simple short novel, with many layers and an assured craft of construction and narrative beneath its surface of two English women, Olivia, a member of a society suffering from the hysteria induced by crisis-making, and from the self-satisfied snob which is the easy escape from that hysteria. But it is not easy for him, and if he accepts the simple sociologies which journalists have made fashionable, he is done for.

"I have spoken sharply against a sort of pervasive, narrow, middle-class sophistication. And some of the 80 or so novels we have read do run into a parody of the *Morning Star's* picture of a decadent bourgeoisie."

"And, last, I thought to have class prejudice, let me say at once that too many of the rather lesser number of working-class novels, of pit life, for example, have a dull and priggish self-consciousness that would send the authors a place in the Soviet Union Writers' Union without compulsion. Imagine such a fate?"

The judges considered 83 novels. In his speech last night Mr Wilson said: "A good novelist should know the immediacy of how to hold his readers whether by plot or tension or wit; but his final effect is not immediate."

Profile, page 16

## Science report

### Medicine: Spread of malaria

New research on parasitic diseases may help to overcome what have so far proved insuperable problems in developing vaccines to combat illnesses such as malaria. Much has been done to eradicate such diseases through destruction of the mosquitoes that carry them. But the mosquitoes are responding by becoming resistant to the pesticides used against them, and malaria is still endemic in many parts of the world. One of the main obstacles to the development of an effective vaccine has been the response of the body to the parasite, which is not clearly understood. Professor F. B. C. Cox at King's College London, and Dr. A. N. Jayawardena at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, have recently been investigating that question and have now pinpointed one of the difficulties parasites seem to put in the way of effective immunity.

The particular feature of the parasitic infection that interested the researchers was its association with depression of the resistance of the body not only to the parasite itself but to other infections as well. One of the ways in which the body normally arms itself against infection is by the proliferation of white blood cells known as T cells (because of their development in the thymus gland). T cells may attack the infectious organism on their own or they

may stimulate the production of antibodies by other cells. The greater the duration and severity of a disease, the greater the opportunity for it to spread. Thus the immunosuppression associated with malaria infections has serious implications for the transmission of other diseases that may occur concurrently.

Professor Cox has shown that if mice are infected with a strain of *Trypanosoma* (a parasite which causes sleeping sickness—which is also endemic in parts of the world), they can normally overcome the infection within three weeks. But if the parasite is injected at the same time as, or a week after, infection with a non-lethal strain of malaria, the course of the *trypanosome* infection is much more severe and protracted, showing that the normal immune response to the *trypanosome* is depressed. As T cells are active in the immune response to *trypanosomes*, the fact that the response to the *trypanosome* suggests that one of the important effects of malaria is a disturbance of normal T-cell activity.

Dr Jayawardena and his colleagues at the Chester Beatty Research Institute investigated a different aspect of the response against malaria. They infected mice with either a non-lethal or a lethal strain of malaria and at various times after infection removed the

spleens and measured the numbers of T-cells in active division. They took that as a measure of the immune response to the infection. With the non-lethal strains there were parasites in the blood within two days and the infection peaked about a week later and was over after 15 days. Within four days of infection there was a great increase in the number of T-cells dividing, and that was maintained until the 13th day. The period between that and the 18th day, when the infection was over, represents the time when the infection was under control and so the number of T-cells dividing dropped. With the lethal strain, the early stages of infection were similar, with an increase in T-cell activation in the spleen, but for some reason the level of T-cells never achieved those seen in animals infected with the other strain. The infection increases, the T-cell population remains static and the disease proves fatal by 24 days after infection.

The experiments indicate that there is an inherent difference in the T-cell response to two different malarial strains and that somehow the lethal strain impairs the effectiveness of the T-cells. By Nature Times News Service Source: Nature, November 13 (258, 148 and 149, 1975) © Nature Times News Service, 1975.

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# America's effect on world opinion

In his second Reith Lecture last night Professor Daniel Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, continued to explore and illuminate the effect that America, as a metaphysical concept as well as a physical continent, has had on the experience of the world.

In particular he argued that the progress from Puritan Fathers to Founding Fathers from Old World pilgrimage to New World enterprise, was a giant and revolutionary step forward for man. The great awakening of modern man was the discovery that he could make his present and future from scratch, instead of being bound by chains of tradition.

Modern man woke up from his medieval slumber when he found out that he was not a repetition of what he had always been. One of the most difficult steps in man's development was grasping the fact that experience was not merely a series of similar events but an unending scene of exploration and innovation. America played a crucial role in that awakening.

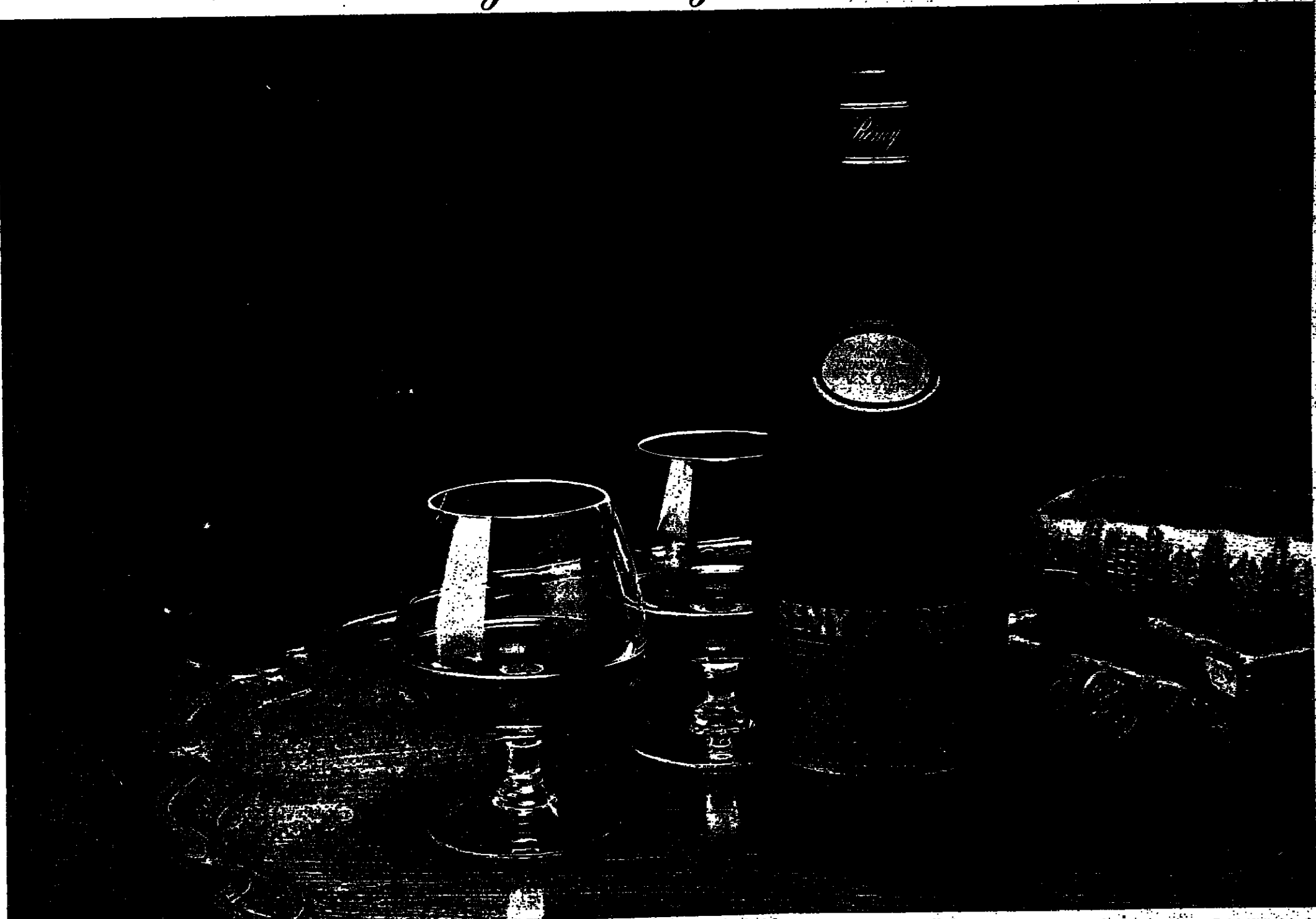
Professor Boorstin said: "In the world of human community the idea that novelty was possible and might be good had appeared even before Darwin. But its popularisation, its laboratory demonstration, waited upon the American experience."

The Pilgrim Fathers did not, by any means see the New World as that revolutionary opportunity to new-found society. On the contrary, they were escaping in order to old-fashion to the perfect biblical model. They aimed not at making history, but at fulfilling theology.

"But in spite of their aims America became the place where the change in man's attitude to his past was dramatized for all to see. Professor Boorstin asked: 'Was there anywhere on earth any conceivable set of circumstances (short of voyages to outer space) that were better suited to revise and enlarge man's view of all human experience? Any experience better designed than the American to permeate man that his destiny on this planet was not ritual but history?'"

The past was seen no longer as a landscape of repeated undulations and relief cycles; it was revealed as ever-changing. The human chronicle was no longer a catalogue of the familiar; it was a kaleidoscope of unpredictables. The simple notion that experience was full of the unique and the unrepeatable was one of the most startling and influential of modern inventions. America, notably the United States of America, was to be the proving ground for that idea, which shook the world. Novelty became an American tradition. And the rest of us have looked at ourselves and our world through different eyes since America happened to us.

## Cognac Rémy Martin



Mr. Thomas Chippendale would approve

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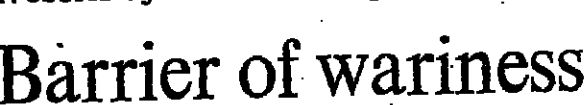
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**Conor Cruise O'Brien**



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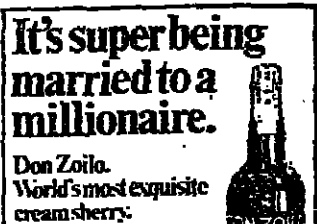
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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS



### Set to place orders for 30 network of communications

By Owen Correspondent  
The Office is about to place a substantial order for the 30 network of communications. The order is for a network of 30 electronic "System" communications network, which is planned for the 1980s. The network is being developed by the Post Office, which is the main telecommunications authority in the country. The network is being developed to provide a more efficient and reliable means of communication between the various departments of the Post Office. The network is being developed to provide a more efficient and reliable means of communication between the various departments of the Post Office. The network is being developed to provide a more efficient and reliable means of communication between the various departments of the Post Office.

### Row may delay of Paris meeting

By Wigg  
The row between the United States and the United Kingdom over the issue of trade and development may delay the Paris meeting. The row is over the issue of trade and development, which is a major concern of the United States. The United States is concerned that the United Kingdom is not doing enough to protect its trade interests. The United States is concerned that the United Kingdom is not doing enough to protect its trade interests. The United States is concerned that the United Kingdom is not doing enough to protect its trade interests.

### Rock meets early rebuff 7m American bid

By Wigg  
The rock group's offer for the 7m American bid has been met with an early rebuff. The rock group is offering to buy the 7m American bid, but the offer has been rejected. The rock group is offering to buy the 7m American bid, but the offer has been rejected. The rock group is offering to buy the 7m American bid, but the offer has been rejected.

### ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED

is hereby given pursuant to section of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Members of the named Company will be held at the red Insurance Institute, 20 Alderley, London EC2V 7HY on Monday, 1 December 1975 at 11.30 a.m. to be held at 12.30 p.m. by a General Meeting of Creditors for the purpose of (1) an account of the Liquidators acts and of the conduct of the liquidation for the fourth year of the liquidation and (2) to fill any vacancies in the committee of Members or Creditors on the said Company which may occur to the date of the meetings.  
Signed E. R. Nicholson  
W. K. M. Shimmings  
K. D. Wickenden  
November, 1975 Joint Liquidators

### Critical reaction to industrial measures foreshadowed in the Queen's Speech

## CBI warning on collapse of Chequers strategy

By Business News Staff  
The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) has issued a warning that the Government's industrial strategy, as outlined in the Queen's Speech, is likely to collapse. The CBI is concerned that the Government's strategy is too vague and lacks the necessary detail to be successful. The CBI is concerned that the Government's strategy is too vague and lacks the necessary detail to be successful. The CBI is concerned that the Government's strategy is too vague and lacks the necessary detail to be successful.

### State shipyard posts likely soon

Senior executives of British Shipbuilders, the nationalized shipbuilding industry, are expected to announce the formation of a state shipyard. The shipyard is to be established in the north of England, near the town of Sunderland. The shipyard is to be established in the north of England, near the town of Sunderland. The shipyard is to be established in the north of England, near the town of Sunderland.

### Blockade threat at Linwood

By Our Industrial Editor  
Representatives of the 6,000 workers at the Linwood Renault plant are threatening to launch a blockade. The workers are concerned that the Government's industrial strategy will lead to the closure of the plant. The workers are concerned that the Government's industrial strategy will lead to the closure of the plant. The workers are concerned that the Government's industrial strategy will lead to the closure of the plant.

### OECD experts decide to hold off further reflationary action

From David Blake  
Paris, Nov 19  
Experts of the leading 24 industrial nations today ended their talks on the future of the world economy with statements of confidence and a pledge to keep a close watch on developments during 1976. The experts, meeting here at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), reviewed forecasts for the coming year and decided to hold off any further reflationary action.

### US growth doubts despite Kissinger assurance

From Frank Vogel  
Washington, Nov 19  
Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, told journalists here that the government leaders who attended the Paris summit meeting accepted President Ford's predictions that "they could count on steady growth in the United States". It is now becoming increasingly apparent, however, that the confidence of foreign leaders is not being shared by the United States administration and private economists. The Department of Commerce today published new figures on personal income showing a seasonally adjusted gain in October of \$12,700m (about £6,224m) after an advance of \$15,000m in September.

### Body plant strike halts Jaguars

Production came to a standstill last night at British Leyland's Jaguar car plant in Coventry, and 2,000 workers were laid off until further notice. The plant has run out of body units because of a strike by 230 press operators at British Leyland's car body factory at Castle Bromwich. Before the weekend production of Mini cars at the company's Longbridge plant in Birmingham is also likely to be affected, as 1,000 workers there may be laid off during the next 24 hours. Up to 6,000 more workers could be laid off if the bodyplant strike continues.

### How the markets moved

Rises			Falls		
Beecham Grp	8p to 33p		Bishopgate Flat	7p to 30p	
Benson Eng	5p to 30p		BP	6p to 35p	
Cap & Counties	2p to 14p		Cesme	35p to 200p	
Chas & Son	1p to 15p		Comet Radios	4p to 51p	
Elgins	3p to 37p		Connet	3p to 14p	
Globe, A.	10p to 56p		Jardine Moon	5p to 35p	
GKN	3p to 25p		Marl Ship Canal	6p to 15p	
Land Secs			MIM Hides		
MEPC	8p to 18p		Orley Printing	1p to 11p	
Mineco	5p to 63p		Reunies Cons	5p to 22p	
Peabody	1p to 14p		Shell	5p to 38p	
Peabody	1p to 14p		United Discount	5p to 34p	
Turrit	7p to 70p		Unilever	12p to 24p	
Unilever	12p to 24p		Wankie Colliery	2p to 32p	

### Union anger as NVT forms moped company

By Clifford Webb  
In conditions of some secrecy Norton Villiers Triumph has formed another motor cycle company to assemble a moped from Italian components. The company is to be called Norton Villiers Triumph Moped Company. The company is to be called Norton Villiers Triumph Moped Company. The company is to be called Norton Villiers Triumph Moped Company.

### Sir Monty attacks 'anarchy'

Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, said yesterday that the trade union movement was "in a state of anarchy". Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, said yesterday that the trade union movement was "in a state of anarchy". Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, said yesterday that the trade union movement was "in a state of anarchy".

### 76 pc Woolworth profits boost

Woolworth surprised the stock market yesterday with the announcement of third quarter figures very much better than had been expected. Woolworth surprised the stock market yesterday with the announcement of third quarter figures very much better than had been expected. Woolworth surprised the stock market yesterday with the announcement of third quarter figures very much better than had been expected.

### £16m Zambian deal

Contracts totalling £16.8m have been placed by Zambia with Wylex Works, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 4RA. The contracts are for the supply and erection of extensions to a factory at Nakambale worth £15.1m. The second contract involves the supply and erection of a distillery.

### GEORGE H. SCHOLLES & CO. LTD.

WYLEX WORKS, WYTHENSHAW, MANCHESTER M22 4RA  
Manufacturers of Wylex Electrical Products  
Main points from the circulated Statement of Mr. G. R. C. McDowell, for the year ended 30th June 1975.  
\* In my Interim Statement I mentioned the difficult trading conditions being experienced by our sector of industry and I must confirm this trend has continued for the whole of the financial year. This trend resulted in a sales decrease of 3% and, allowing for price increases, showed a further reduction in volume. A final profit before tax of £1,090,267 was achieved and considering the rate of wage inflation and movement towards Equal Pay I feel this can be deemed a good result.  
\* With the present level of building activity and restrictions on public sector expenditure, I find it more difficult than ever to make any firm comment on our home market trade. House building shows some sign of improvement both in the public and private sectors, but this increase in housing 'starts' will take some time to reflect in the sale of our products. It would seem some reduction in sales volume is to be expected.  
\* I repeat what I said in my Statement last year that the long term future looks bright. The Company is actively involved in broadening its scope both in sales development and product innovation and I am confident that this increased activity will reflect in the forward achievements of the Company.

	1975	1974
Profit before taxation	£1,090,267	£1,880,533
Tax	£425,079	£849,350
Profit after taxation	£665,188	£1,031,183
Dividends per share (net)	13.5p	12.92681p



## Concorde fares pact eludes IATA

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

International Air Transport Association airlines which have been meeting in Nice and Cannes since October 7 to set air fares from April 1 went into recess yesterday without any agreement on what rates, including Concorde supersonic fares, should apply across the north Atlantic.

They did, however, complete 80 per cent of their work, and IATA said yesterday that it was hoped the outstanding fares would be agreed at individual traffic conference meetings during the next two months.

The negotiations in the various fares areas of the world were left as follows:

North, Central and South America, the Caribbean and Hawaii: Agreement completed for long-haul routes, but decision on shorter routes still outstanding.

Europe, Middle East and Africa: Conference to be reconvened in Geneva on December 2.

Asia and South-West Pacific: Formal agreement completed, with increases in fares averaging 5 per cent.

North Atlantic: Negotiations recessed, with conference to be reconvened in January.

Middle Atlantic: Conference recessed for the outcome of north Atlantic negotiations.

South Atlantic: Formal agreement completed, with a 3 per cent increase on fares and a 20 per cent surcharge over first-class fares for Concorde travel.

Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia, South-West Pacific: The size of the area and the complexity of the various international sub-areas required additional time for consideration by the airlines.

Trans-Pacific routes: Certain preliminary work completed, but the meetings have been recessed to allow time for further study. Conference expected to reconvene early in the new year.

Agency conference: Plans for a higher rate of commission to travel agents for the sale of airline tickets were developed but could not be completed "due to a limited number of airline positions which require further time for solution".

## Sample survey of retail trade

Retailers will shortly be asked to cooperate in a sample survey of their business by the Central Statistical Office, on behalf of the Department of Trade.

Individual companies have been selected and they will be asked a range of questions about their trading in the coming year. The inquiry will provide the Government with statistics on stocks, capital expenditure and sales of each type of commodity, which will be used in compiling the national accounts.

## Business appointments

### Accepting Houses Committee's new chief

Mr L. H. L. Cohen, a director of Hill Samuel, is to succeed Mr Charles Clay, who is retiring as director-general of the Accepting Houses Committee on March 31. Mr Cohen will be resigning his directorship in Hill Samuel as from February 1.

Mr R. W. Wright has become a director of Davy International.

Mr M. W. Stephenson is to resign as a director of Charter Consolidated on December 31 and take up an appointment as technical director of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines in Zambia.

Mr H. J. Stange has been made director responsible for technical services from January 1.

Mr Henry Marks, chairman of South Bros, is to retire at the end of February and will be succeeded by Mr Anthony Lewis.

Mr S. M. Smith has relinquished his position as group managing director (operations) of Drake and Cubitt.

Mr E. L. S. Weiss, formerly group managing director (finance), becomes sole group managing director.

Mr Ian Carruthers has been

## N Sea boundary extension moves may add to areas for exploration

By Roger Vielvoe  
Energy Correspondent

Vast new areas of the northern North Sea may be opened up for oil exploration as a result of attempts by Britain and Norway to extend the present agreed boundary line northwards for a further 120 miles.

The agreed median line between British and Norwegian waters stops just short of the 62nd parallel, about 12 miles north-east of Shetland.

Surveying experts from both countries are trying to devise a formula for pushing the line further north into the Norwegian Sea. Work has begun and is expected to take several months.

Once the experts have agreed, meetings will be held between officials of the Norwegian and

British oil ministries to translate the formula into a line on the map.

Initially, only Britain and Norway are involved in the discussions, but before any line can be finally agreed, the Danish-owned Faroe Islands, which are situated on the northern extension of the median line, must also take into account the position of the Danish-owned Faroe Islands.

The Danes could expect to drive a V-shaped salient into British waters, reaching an apex on any proposed new dividing line between British and Norwegian territory.

Agreeing an extension of the median line is likely to be a lengthy business. Once the line is fixed the area can be divided up into blocks in the same way as other parts of the United Kingdom continental shelf.

North of the 62nd parallel, almost all the ocean is at least 500ft deep. Although it is feasible to drill in these depths, producing oil from these areas is beyond the reach of present technology.

Britain still has to settle offshore median lines with the Irish Republic in the Celtic Sea and France in the Western Approaches. Discussions are in progress with the Irish government while the United Kingdom and France have agreed to international arbitration.

Investigations into the British and French claims for the Western Approaches are not expected to be completed before the autumn of next year and the independent arbitration court will probably not present its findings until early 1977.

## Community sees signs of industrial upturn

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Nov 19

Industrial production in the European Community as a whole is stagnating at a level some 13.5 per cent below the peak reached towards the middle of 1974, according to the latest monthly economic report published by the European Commission.

The continued downward trend in Britain, Italy and the Benelux countries has been more or less offset by the gradual upturn in Germany and France.

The Commission's report discerns some signs of recovery in chemicals, man-made fibres, textiles, clothing and consumer durables, especially motor cars in Germany. It believes that the building and construction industry should also begin to improve.

The Commission sees little hope, however, of any real improvement in total production before the end of the year, given the unfavourable situation in the iron and steel industry and the uncertain outlook in other sectors.

Peter Norman writes from Bonn: Fresh evidence of a recovery in the West German economy came today in a report from the West Berlin-based German Institute for Economic Research that the country's gross national product rose by a real 1.5 per cent on a seasonally adjusted working day basis between the second and third quarters of this year.

The institute cautioned that this figure doubtless exaggerates the true increase because of technical factors and suggests a rise of 0.5 per cent is nearer the mark. It is none the less the first upward movement in real g.n.p. in Germany for a year.

These figures are important as they always precede by some weeks the official quarterly calculations of the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden. Today's report also shows that despite the quarter to quarter upturn, West German gross national product in the three months to the end of September was still around 4.5 per cent below that of the third quarter of 1974.

## Shell-Gulf seeks nuclear aid

By Roger Vielvoe

General Atomic, the joint Shell/Gulf Oil nuclear venture, is seeking help from the Energy Research and Development Agency in Washington, to keep its troubled high temperature nuclear reactor business alive.

Mr G. A. Wagner, senior managing director of the Royal Dutch/Shell group, said yesterday that General Atomic was in close consultation with the agency "on the subject of support for continuing development of this reactor technology".

"This is a problem area in which we are frankly not yet clear what lies ahead", he told

financial analysts in Zurich yesterday.

General Atomic last month announced that its last contract for a high temperature reactor station in the United States had been ended and it would not seek any new commercial business.

It had been clear from the start that the development of the high temperature reactor would be a long term and expensive business.

"However, the costs and technical problems of commercialization have turned out to be even greater than foreseen and these have been exacerbated by a fall in demand resulting from reduced forecasts for electricity consumption."

Mr William Elby, a director of the Roper Group, has been elected chairman of the Marine Shipping Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr George Stone has been appointed a director of Bowthorpe Hellermann. He will retain his present position as managing director of the Hellermann Deutsch Division of Bowthorpe Hellermann.

Mr Peter Gell has been made deputy chairman of Buzel Adhesive Materials.

Mr W. A. Mackenzie has joined the board of British Sugar Allied Products.

## Treasury backs cuts in spending

By Our Political Staff

Governmental determination to cut public spending was stressed again yesterday by Mr Joel Barnett, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, at the biennial dinner of the Institute of Actuaries in London.

"In the past we have always failed to take full advantage of upswings because of the scarcity of resources for exports and investment," he said.

"The Government is determined to see that that will not happen this time. We will reduce the share of resources taken by the public sector, so as to protect the economy from constraints and bottlenecks which could threaten us again."

He said they were well aware that if public expenditure was not restrained there would be an excessive demand for finance which would result in an acceptable increase in the money supply.

Nevertheless, he indicated that cutbacks were not likely in the immediate future. "With unemployment already at desperately high levels, with the economy working below capacity, large-scale expenditure cuts now would add yet more misery to tens of thousands."

Mr Barnett pointed out that these considerations would not apply when the new expected upturn in the economy.

He said he was under no illusion about public expenditure: "For 30 years we in the United Kingdom have enjoyed regular improvements in personal living standards combined with regular increases in public expenditure that overall we have not earned."

Mr Barnett thought it was easy to talk about cuts if one did not use the cuts provided from a particular item of expenditure, and easy to talk of unemployment when, on any reasonable mathematical probability, it was likely to be someone else who would be unemployed.

The board decided on November 10 to initiate what, under the civil code, is described as an "action of responsibility" to determine whether the company had acted reasonably, and if so, to claim damages.

Press reports from the United States have alleged that Exxon's Italian subsidiary made payments of at least \$10m (about £4.5m) to ENI the Italian state oil corporation in the years before 1972 when Signor Cazzaniga was chairman.

Contributions running into millions of dollars are also reported to have been made to political parties, though the company has pointed out that this is not illegal under Italian law.

In an interview published in today's issue of the weekly magazine *L'Espresso*, Signor Cazzaniga denied that he had acted incorrectly.

Payments to ENI, he said, were made because ENI had incurred greater costs than expected in building at Panigaglia, near La Spezia, a re-gasification plant for liquid gas supplied by Esso from Libya.

The issue, he added, was now under arbitration between Esso and ENI.

He had already made clear to the Italian parliamentary commission investigating the so-called oil scandal that there was no corruption in the contributions made to political parties.

## 'Squeeze' by Brussels on S Korean textiles

From David Cross  
Brussels, Nov 19

South Korea is under pressure from the EEC to conclude new arrangements for its textile exports to the Community this month or face new border controls next year.

A sixth round of negotiations is to open here tomorrow and if no agreement can be reached the Community is likely to introduce unilateral safeguard measures from the beginning of next year to protect its textile industry.

The Community has already introduced a number of import curbs on Korean textiles after the failure of earlier rounds of talks, but these were due to expire at the end of the year.

During the past year, the Community has concluded restraint agreements with India, Pakistan, Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia and Macao. Other negotiations with Japan, Mexico, Colombia and Brazil are in progress.

The negotiations which are being held under the rules of the Multifibre Agreement, if the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are designed to lead to a gradual liberalization of trade, while at the same time protecting Community textile producers against market disruptions.

They have been taking place at a time when the European textile industry is facing its gravest crisis of recent years. According to latest estimates compiled by the European Commission, there are now 800,000 textile workers on short-time or fully unemployed out of a total workforce of some 3,200,000.

Hongkong delegation leaves: Two British members of a three-man European Community delegation left Hongkong yesterday for home after failing to reach agreement over the colony's knitwear shipments to the Community.

## Soviet deal with IBM rejected

New York, Nov 19.—The United States Commerce Department has rejected International Business Machines Corporation's application to supply a computerized reservations system, valued at more than \$11m (about £5.5m) to Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, IBM disclosed.

The United States Government concluded the system could not be adequately safeguarded from unauthorized use, an IBM spokesman said in response to questions, but he declined to discuss further the reasons for the refusal to grant IBM an export licence.

In Washington, an official of the Commerce Department's office of export control would not explain the rejection.—AP

—Dow Jones.

## Esso Italiana taking action against former chairman

From John Earle  
Rome, Nov 19

Esso Italiana is suing Signor Vincenzo Cazzaniga, its former chairman, in connexion with activities in what is generally known as the Italian oil scandal, a company spokesman said today.

The board decided on November 10 to initiate what, under the civil code, is described as an "action of responsibility" to determine whether the company had acted reasonably, and if so, to claim damages.

Press reports from the United States have alleged that Exxon's Italian subsidiary made payments of at least \$10m (about £4.5m) to ENI the Italian state oil corporation in the years before 1972 when Signor Cazzaniga was chairman.

Contributions running into millions of dollars are also reported to have been made to political parties, though the company has pointed out that this is not illegal under Italian law.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Lessons from East Europe for the British motor industry

From Mr H. Radice

Sir, It seems to be a well-established tradition that any East European manufacturer who succeeds in gaining a foothold in Western markets is immediately accused of "dumping".

The reason that RABA is able to win a sizable order from Vauxhall is given in your article (November 17): that the Hungarian firm now produces some 50,000 rear axles per annum. An output level as high as this affords, not surprisingly, a considerable reduction in production costs. This level has been reached thanks to the vehicle industry specialisation programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). Under that same programme, the Hungarian firm Ikarus is now manufacturing over 10,000 buses per year, with final assembly in one plant only

on a production-line basis, using the most modern techniques and equipment: over 90 per cent of production is exported (incidentally, Ikarus thereby takes some 20 per cent of RABA's rear axle output).

The dumping argument is increasingly a red herring: in industries of moderate technical sophistication such as vehicle components, it is quality and production efficiency that matter in the long run, not price. Further, these same factors must be necessary conditions for Western purchasers, however attractive are the East European marketing opportunities offered in return.

It is also astonishing that it should be regarded as proof of intent to dump that RABA is planning an increase in capacity greater than the likely CMEA demand. How is a trade-dependent country supposed to

develop its economy if it does not install capacity geared to exports? Does the British component industry invest only in line with likely British demand? After years of criticism that East European firms were not sufficiently export-orientated, they are now apparently too export-orientated!

The British motor industry would do better to respond to RABA's success by imitating more effectively the policies of modernization and international specialization which have provided the basis for it. Given its recent track record, it seems doubtful if private enterprise is capable of doing this.

HUGO RADICE,  
Research Fellow,  
The University of Sussex,  
Centre For Contemporary  
European Studies,  
Brighton BN1 9RF.

### Current cost accounting: some further considerations

From Mr F. M. Redington

Sir, At this juncture, when the accountancy bodies have endorsed the Sandilands recommendations for current cost accounting (CCA), though with reservations, it may be helpful to point out that a simple addendum to CCA would not only meet the Accountants' doubts, but should be welcomed by the Sandilands Committee itself. It would turn an excellent, but incomplete, success into a complete success.

The Times correspondents have been making heavy weather of what is at bottom a simple issue. The very simplest of examples brings us straight to the heart of the matter: £1,000 is kept in the till throughout the year. Under traditional methods and under Sandilands' CCA methods this is a non-event: no profit, no loss. But by the Accountants' current purchasing power (CPP) route there is a loss. If inflation as measured by the retail price index (RPI) is 20 per cent per annum, the loss is £200.

Which is right? £200 loss or none at all? All but committed partisans will feel the tension created by the question. There is a case for either view. Much of that tension disappears, however, if we specify the purpose behind the question. There would probably be widespread agreement with these conclusions:

(a) If the purpose is taxation, the answer must be that there is no loss. This is not because that answer is "right" but because that is the context of British tax in 1975. Our tax is not reduced because of the erosion in value of our savings certificates nor increased because of the erosion of our mortgage. In this case CCA gives the better answer.

(b) If, however, the purpose is financial truth, then there is no doubt that the company has lost £200 of purchasing power. CCA ignores this erosion, so CPP gives the better answer.

(c) For other purposes, such as dividend distributions, both aspects may have some relevance.

At the heart of the problem, therefore, there lies a confusion as to purpose. But methods of accounting should not be "true and fair" for some particular purpose only. They should be "true and fair" for all purposes. The objective must be to present all

the material facts in the simplest way and without prejudice to the various possible questions.

The CCA system satisfies these objectives admirably, except that it stops one small, but vital, step short of an acceptable answer: it does not include in its presentation the important figure for erosion of capital. Fortunately, the remedy is quick and simple: to extend the final summary statement which shows operational and holding gains, to include erosion.

At this point a more formal definition may help. "Erosion" may be defined as the mean shareholders' interest over the year multiplied by the rate of inflation over the year. For such a broad concept precision is unnecessary and it is immaterial which index is used for inflation—the RPI is as good as any.

Convenient examples are in the lengthy Appendix to Sandilands. The summary statement for year 10 (page 358) with a little condensing gives:

Operational profit	£285
Holding gain	61
Total gain	£346

But over that year the shareholders' interest rose from £2,282 to £2,508 (mean £2,395) and the RPI rose from 135 to 160, as shown on page 359. Thus the erosion was:

2395 x .25 =	£444
135	
If we are not to prejudice the various questions the way those results should be presented is:	
Operational profit	£285
Holding gain	61
Less erosion	444
Effective decline	£383

I have not chosen a special case. The aggregate of the four effective years illustrated in the Appendix (years seven to ten) gives the same picture of a company whose capital deterioration is outpacing its operational profit. It is surely a serious criticism of a report entitled *Inflation Accounting* (and a justification of the Accountants' reservations) that it in its own illustrative example shows a vital aspect should go unnoticed. It is no defence that the addition is easy to make: all the more reason for making it.

That is the essence of my case: that the simple step of adding "erosion" to the facts presented changes CCA from a partial to a complete system and reconciles all the conflicting views.

Yours faithfully,  
F. M. REDINGTON,  
10 Rose Walk,  
St Albans,  
Hertfordshire.

From Professor D. R. Myddelton

Sir, A number of points have not been sufficiently stressed in the debate about inflation accounting.

(1) Current cost accounting, as proposed by Sandilands, is not really a method of accounting for inflation at all, since it fails to recognize that inflation is a monetary phenomenon. CCA is a system of current value accounting, which would produce figures very different from historic cost accounting even if there were no inflation.

(2) About two thirds of the companies replying to Sandilands' questionnaire thought the best method of inflation accounting was current purchasing power accounting, the method proposed by the professional accountants, bodies after long and detailed consideration. But Mr Sandilands himself made it clear last week that political considerations played an important part in the CCA recommendation. The so-called Inflation Accounting Committee apparently thought that no government would be willing to accept CPP accounting for purposes of taxation or price control. That is not a very convincing accounting argument.

(3) There is no evidence to support the assertion in the Report that CCA's operating profits may well provide a useful guide for shareholders in forecasting the future profits of most companies. In fact, operating profits and holding gains are interrelated and cannot meaningfully be separated. Nor does it make sense to pretend that the past can be linked to the uncertain future in such a naive way.

(4) CCA's method of guessing the value of net assets is highly subjective and would use industry indices of doubtful relevance which have not even been published yet.

(5) Many companies are already using CPP and the rest could easily do so straight away. During the worst inflation in the country's history can we really afford a "transitional" period of at least another two years, during which time a steering group is supposed to sort out all CCA's practical difficulties that Sandilands failed to solve, and many cases failed even to recognize?

Yours faithfully,  
D. R. MYDDELTON,  
Professor of Finance and  
Accounting,  
Cranfield School of  
Management,  
Cranfield,  
Bedford, MK43 0AL.

## FENNER PRODUCES RECORD PROFITS AND ANNOUNCES A RIGHTS ISSUE

- Final dividend increased to 3p per share
- Rights issue of 3 for 10 at 90p
- Turnover up by 37% to £52m
- Pre-tax profit increased by 23% to £5.5m
- Earnings per share up from 11.67p to 13.68p
- Forward planning envisages further growth in 1975/76

	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971
External turnover	£52,000's	£40,000's	£27,268	£21,662	£20,607
Profit before taxation	5,527	4,501	3,242	2,639	2,665
Profit after taxation	2,347	1,951	1,732	1,480	1,473
Earnings for ordinary shareholders	2,227	1,773	1,557	1,387	1,384
Dividends to ordinary shareholders ("gross")	834	745	456	621*	619*
Retained profits	1,393	1,028	1,101	766	765
Shareholders' funds	18,051	15,676	11,644	10,453	9,312
Earnings per share (pence)	13.68p	11.67p	11.56p	10.30p	10.33p

To: The Secretary, J. M. Fenner & Co.  
(Holding) Ltd., Marlborough, Wiltshire SN8 5BA.  
Please send a copy of the Report and Accounts of the Group for 1975 on publication.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Fenner**

The Fenner Group is principally concerned with the manufacture of power transmission equipment, industrial conveyor belt, fluid seals and package handling conveyors.

## WOOLWORTH Interim Report

Nine months ended 31st October, 1975

Salient figures and comment from the unaudited statement of profit of the Company and its subsidiaries for the nine months ended 31st October, 1975, with comparative figures for the previous financial year:

12 months ended 31st January 1975		9 months ended 31st October, 1974		31st October 1975	% increase
£000's		£000's	£000's		
461,697	Turnover (excluding value added tax)	310,821	392,161		26.2
33,421	Trading Profit	18,437	24,147		31.0
30,649	Profit before Taxation	16,124	21,706		34.6

■ Sales are in line with budgets. Net margins, however, are somewhat better than had been expected. The possibility of a further reduction in the volume of consumer spending makes it advisable to continue to take a cautious view of the very important final quarter.

F. W. WOOLWORTH AND CO., LIMITED  
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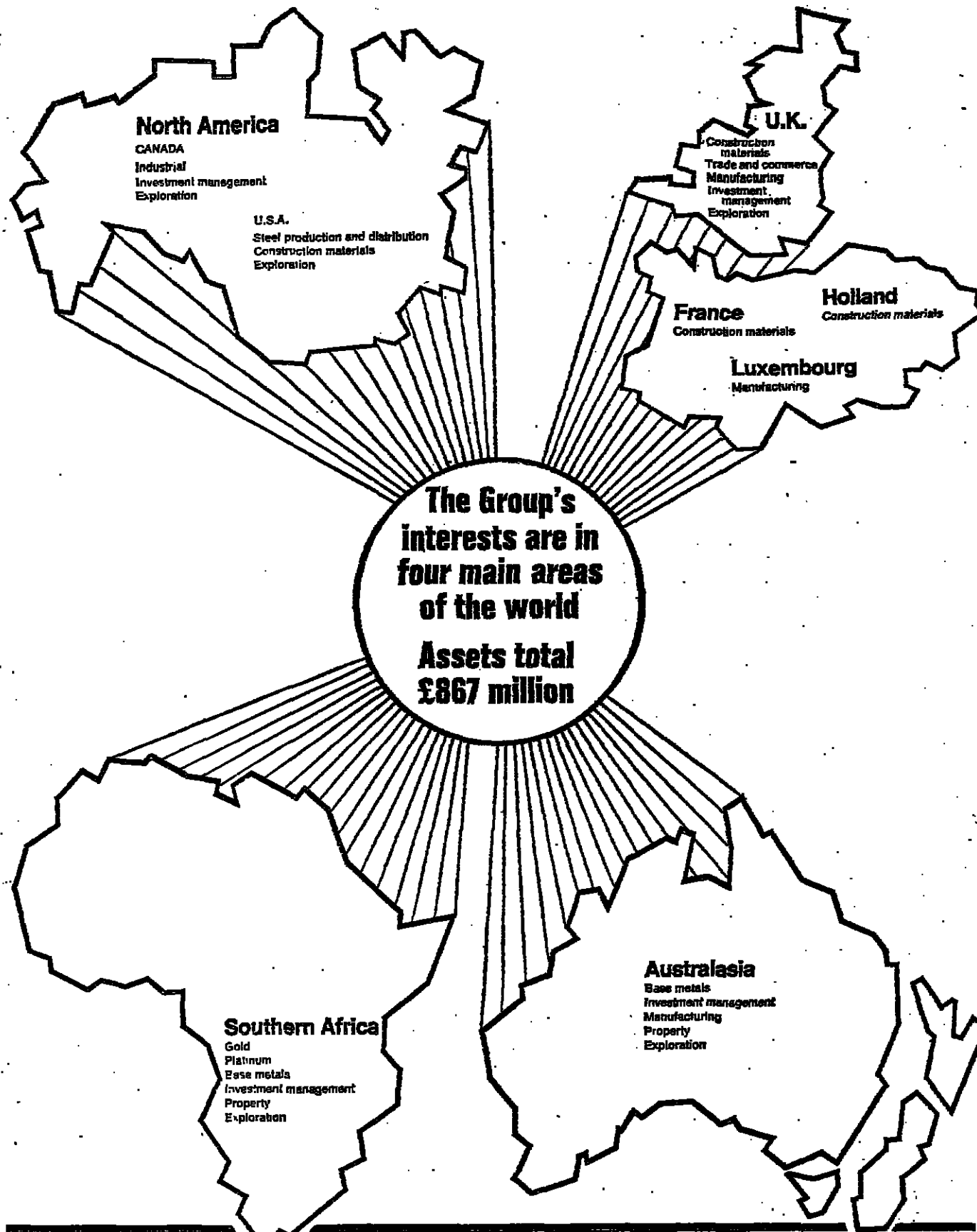
# Gold Fields

Highlights from Mr. Donald McCall's Statement for 1975

Our contribution to the U.K. balance of payments increased substantially to £43 million.

The income received from our interests overseas has been a direct help to investment and employment in Britain.

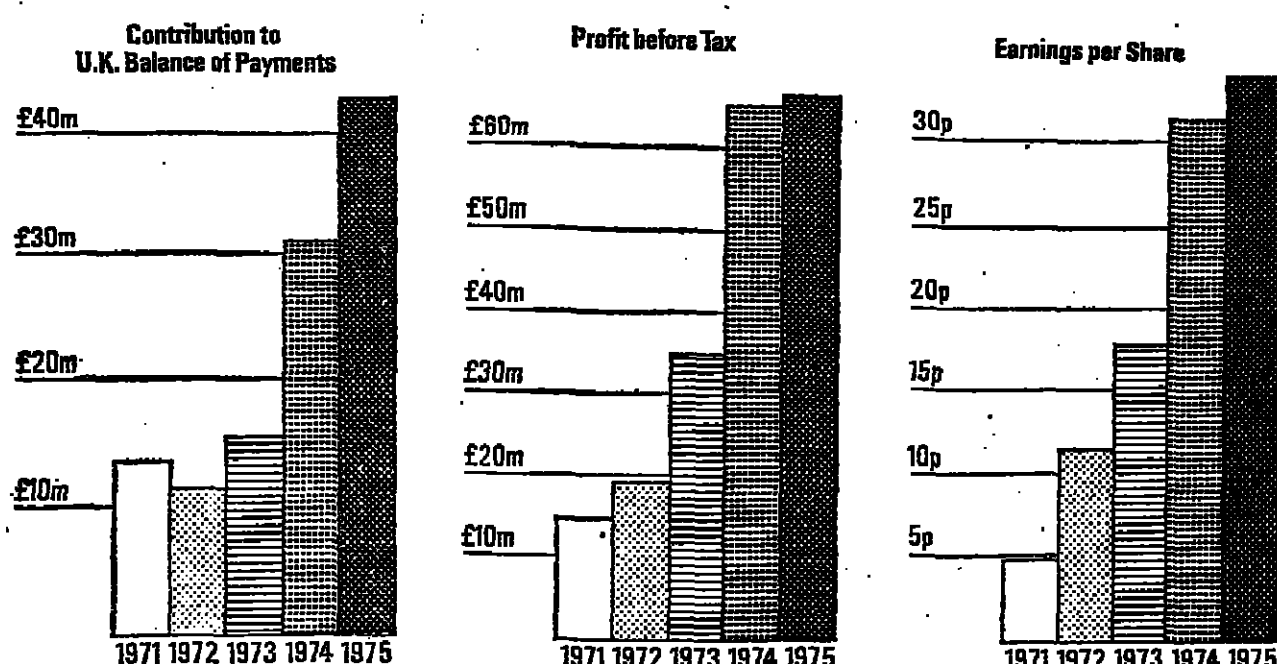
We must expect a decline this year, but in the medium and long term, I do not think the Company has ever had better prospects.



## SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE GROUP

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE	1975	1974
Profit before taxation	£'000	£'000
Taxation	67,292	66,239
Net profit attributable to the members of the Company	22,366	25,063
Net profit attributable to the members of the Company before extraordinary item	37,281	34,479
Ordinary dividends cost to the Company	33,38p	*31.57p
Shareholders' funds	7,746	5,947
Issued capital and reserves	6.7p	*5.4526p
Capital employed	10.3077p	*8.1383p
Shareholders' funds, outside shareholders' interests, loan capital and deferred liabilities	206,100	153,500
Fixed assets	352,200	297,200
Net current assets	168,000	138,900
Total assets	67,400	56,900
Quoted investments (including interests in associated companies)	387,000	686,000
Book value	102,200	87,100
Stock exchange value	479,000	364,600

\*Adjusted in respect of the rights issue in 1975.



## Consolidated Gold Fields Limited

If you would like a copy of the Report and Accounts and the full text of the Chairman's Statement please write to the Company's Registered Office, 49 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6BQ.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

### Compensation hopes spur shipbuilders

The London stock market had a quieter session yesterday, but the general tone stayed firm and some light profit-taking was absorbed.

The Queen's Speech had little general effect, with the exception of nationalization stocks which flickered into life on compensation hopes. With the emphasis again on second-line shares, the FT Index hovered on both sides of its overnight level for most of the session. At the close it was up 1.2, at 377.8.

Reference in the Queen's Speech to the Government's intention to pursue its nationalization policy in the shipbuilding and aircraft industries caught most of the market on the wrong foot.

The shipbuilding sector responded with some sharp, immediate gains on the view that the shares stood at a discount to the nationalization terms. However, there could be some disappointments, particularly at Swan Hunter, which gained 3p at 58p, if companies are forced to seek Government aid, which might be deducted from any compensation, before the vesting date.

A market view is that if there is any mileage left in the sector (assuming nationalization) than only Hawthorn, Leslie, which rose 2p to 58p, and Vespene, 68p also up 2p, have any upward prospects.

Vickers, which will be truncated with the loss of shipbuilding and the 50 per cent stake in BAC, put on 3p to 151p, while the Laird Group, which has Scottish Aviation, inched up 1p to 461p, with Hawker Siddeley closing unchanged at 340p.

With the market expecting profits of up to £24m (£27.8m) from the Seachem half-timer today, there was considerable support and the shares ended 8p firmer at 332p. Another bright "blue chip" was Unilever (up 8p to 428p), while Glaxo gained 5p to 353p, ICI a penny to 320p and British American Tobacco the same amount to 336p after an initial fall.

The stores pitch was considerably worth nine-month figures and the comment on margins. The shares themselves rose 4p to 65p and Boots, up 3p to 141p, and Gus ordinary 5p to 210p, were others to gain strength. Marks & Spencer 109p finished a penny on the right side.

Several factors made for a firm property market. These included the prospect of more support for Amalgamated Investment & Property, a point up at 151p, the completion of financing arrangements by Capital Counties, 2p better at 14p, and the expectation of good things from Land Securities, up 8p to 185p, when the interim result comes today. For the last named the appeal

is a good-quality portfolio, a low gearing and the conservative nature of the whole operation.

Shipping was generally firm but Sheaf Steam fell sharply out of favour with the passing of the dividend, which caused some considerable surprise and the shares fell 19p to 95p. Although the second half was poor, the full year figures were not considered to be too bad. British and Commonwealth traded easily.

The banks were a little easier, the worst being National Westminster, off 5p to 245p. A firm spot was provided by Bank of Ireland, 5p to 370p, while in discounters, Union shed 5p to 340p.

There was little interest in insurances, though both Royal 318p and Commercial Union 138p held firm after earlier results.

Engineers saw Metal Box up another 6p to 274p and Tarmac & Newall, 2p, reflecting a share buying, going ahead by another 4p to 151p. Powell Duffryn, though, still reacted to a profits setback and lost 4p to 129p.

A "rights" from J.H. Fenner, accompanied by a forecast, added 15p to 134p and made the share one of the features of the

day: Stewart Plastics, away from Bowers, jumped to 182p. Currys 94p, jumped on adverse comment but United Newspapers leapt 12p to 240p on demand in a thin market.

Tricentral, up 3p to 46p, was the pick of dull oils which both BP 592p and Shell 380 down by 6p.

Golds bounced back after Americans came back into the market with Free State Gold gaining £11 to £211. President Brand £1 to £11, Anglo American Gold £1 to £291.

Western Areas 10p to 315p, early trading, Charter Consolidated gained 7p after its promising good interim result but finally closed 4p up at 178p while Selection Trust lost 5p to 490p in anticipation of poor first-half results today.

Tate & Lyle, 2p better at 261p is apparently thinking about major new investment possibly including acquisition in the United Kingdom.

Gilt had a very quiet day. The activity of recent week seems to have died away for the time being.

"Shorts" were better at the opening and early in the morning, with low-coupon stock attracting most interest. But, in the close, most prices were shade easier. "Longs" saw very little business, with tendency to harden a shade in the afternoon.

Equity turnover on November 18 was £92.45m (21,624 ba shares). Active stocks yesterday according to Exchange Telegraph, were Debenhams and Shell, ICI, BP, Marks & Spencer, Allied Breweries, Barclays Bank, National Westminster Bank, Rio Tinto-Zinc, Charter Consolidated, EMI, Courtauld, Hawthorn, Leslie, Swan Hunter, Tarmac, Lar Securities and JH Fenner.

### BTR edges over 50 pc to win Permali

By Ronald Pullen  
Rubber manufacturer BTR has finally gained control of Gloucester-based specialist engineers Permali.

Up to yesterday BTR had received acceptance for some 619,000 Permali shares which together with purchases of 878,000 shares since the bid was announced, and the 5.26m held before the offer, takes its interest to 50.97 per cent of the 13.25m shares in issue. Having inched over the 50 per cent mark, the offer has now gone unconditional.

Following the defection of the French arm of Permali, which sold its 375,000 shares in Permali to BTR and cracks in the previously united board appearing with the sale of the shares held by the French director of Permali because of differences of opinion over policy, the critical event this week has been acceptance for a block of 200,000 shares held by one of the larger institutions.

The other institutional holders, which control around 10 per cent of Permali's equity, are now unlikely to wait until the last minute to accept.

BTR has progressively improved the terms of the offer from the original 24p cash to 30p and finally to 31p, with the share alternative worth 32p at yesterday's price for BTR of 150p. That compares with a pre-bid price for Permali of 15p and net assets—revalued by Permali during the bid—of 33.2p.

**£1m POLAND LOAN**  
Barclays Bank are making available a £1m loan to a Polish bank for an extension to a tractor factory. ECGD has guaranteed the loan, which will go towards cost of equipment and components to build Perkins diesels.

**LOSSES AT WREAL JANE**  
Wheal Jane, Gold Fields' Cornish tin mine, has lost £296,000 in the past three months, employees are told. On Tuesday Mr. Donald McCall, Gold Fields' chairman, told shareholders "the outlook is not encouraging" for the mine without an increase in grade or tin price.

**HOUSE OF SEARS**  
Although sales for year to end-June fell from £564,000 to £263,000, the pre-tax loss was cut to £95,000, from £166,000. Capital loss was £100,000, and the loss on valuation of property, £80,000 (nil).

**TRIANGO GROUP**  
Board considering previously announced offer by Central & Sheerwood, Ltd. for 2.5m Trianco at 7.02p a share, bringing stake to 37.3 per cent. Offer for rest is at same price.

**REED INTERNATIONAL**  
Graphic Controls Corp of United States is to buy the recording chart operations of Spicers Ltd.

### Halford Shead agrees to £12m offer from Howden

In an agreed deal, and involving a total outlay of some £12.4m, by share exchange, Alexander Howden Group is to make an offer for the whole of Halford Shead.

Terms are nine Howden for every four Halford, putting a share value on Halford of some 322p.

The new shares of Howden will rank in all respects with existing shares for the final dividend for the year to December 31, which is expected to be paid in April. On the offer becoming unconditional, special interim dividends totalling 2.01p net will be payable.

The board of Halford, advised by Samuel Montagu, consider the terms fair and reasonable and are to accept for their own holdings amounting to 1.3m ordinary shares, about 33.75 per cent of the issued capital. Shareholders are advised to act likewise.

Schroders will send out the formal offer documents as soon as possible.

### E & OI to recoup after loss

Having spent the year to March 31 in a defensive battle for survival in depressing economic conditions, English & Overseas Investments emerges with a pre-tax loss of £464,000 compared with a profit of £98,000. The loss on cancellation of the London purchase was some £56,000 (against nil) and the provision for

reduction in property held for development to the estimated net realizable value jumped from £50,000 to £571,000. The net loss comes to £440,000 (profit of £61,000) before extraordinary first-time debits of £1,09m, bringing a loss a share of 2.56p against an earned 0.79p.

Overall, having extricated the company from the property debacle after a "painful and protracted" operation, Mr. Douglas Bayle, chairman, and his board are "bloodied but unhumbled". The aim is now on recouping a solid base to set the same intensive effort on aggressive measures to expand and increase the value of the company.

### Green light now for Holt-Lloyds merger

The proposed merger of Holt Products and Lloyds Industries International will not be referred to the Monopolies & Mergers Commission. The two groups propose to merge into a new company, which would be the largest car-care organization in Europe.

### Charterhall loss

Going into the red in the year to June 30, Charterhall Finance Holdings reports a loss of £106,000 against a profit of £70,000 on turnover, dropping from £170,000 to only £22,000. There is again no dividend.

### Briefly

(subsidiary of Reed) for an undisclosed sum.

**ALIDA PACKAGING**  
Alida Packaging's forecast last year was upset by an abrupt fall in demand, and sadly the downturn continued space in the six months to September 30. On sales down from £3.94m to £2.25m, pre-tax profits slumped from £243,000 to only £20,000.

**R. GREEN PROPERTIES**  
On turnover increased from £2.44m to £3.07m for the year to June 30, pre-tax profit of R. Green Properties declined from £264,000 to £274,000, and per-share earnings from 1.75p to 0.89p.

**DNT TELEPHONE**  
International Telephone and Telegraph has raised the third quarterly dividend from 38 cents to 40 cents, despite lower net earnings of £2.5m (£2.8m). However, income fell from \$111m (£53.8m) to \$82m. Revenue rose a bit from \$2,715m to \$2,722m.

**INDONESIA CREDIT**  
A £20m line of credit has been made available to Indonesia and guaranteed by ECGD to help

### Fibre unit puts AKZO in the red

By Tony May  
A net loss of 47.8m florin (£8.7m) for the third quarter at AKZO, the Dutch-based international chemicals giant, again a profit of 67.7m florins (11.3m) in the second quarter, has resulted in a fall from a profit of 26.8m florins to a loss of 154.6m (the nine months to September 30).

Sales fell from 2,629.2 florins to 2,376.8m for the quarter and from 8,296.5 florins to 7,045.9m for the nine months. There is no dividend.

Mr. G. Kraaijenhoff, president, says that a loss must also be expected for the final quarter. The results take no account of the non-recurring extraordinary losses incurred by the restructuring measures at the Enk Glastroff fibres unit. This unit is the chief factor in the group losses so far this year, together with the general economic downturn.

The president says that costs incurred by the unit are by offer-by annual income so the company faces permanent losses. This is partly because the loss of export markets, argues also the persistent extra capacity for some products.

British Enkalon, which is controlled by the group, is still incurring losses, though the are clear signs of an improvement. This is also true for other chemical fibre companies which are mainly located on side Europe.

### Folkes HEFO is well on way to bumper year

Carrying on the good work of last year's second half, Folkes HEFO, Midlands engineering, housing and merchant group, reports an opening profit to June 30 some 24 per cent higher at £1.93m, pre-tax turnover rising 15 per cent to £26.3m. This is in line with the optimism expressed in June.

The most telling impetus to the profit surge came from the forging unit. As matching price rises in the market in the second half, the full-time cost came for calendar 1975 shot up again by a record at about £3.5m compared with £3.6m.

Attributable profits in the latest half moved from £745,000 to £527,000 and earnings fully diluted from 1.59p to 1.07p. The half-time payment rises 0.51p gross against 0.45p covered 6.3 times, against 1.07p. Meanwhile by end-June borrowings had been reduced by more than £2m compared with £1.7m in 1974.

### London Tin

## Pile of problems before a Pernas bid

A formal offer for London Tin shareholders still looks to be a few months away in spite of news that Rothschilds, the merchant bank advising Pernas, a subsidiary of the Malaysian state agency, has now come up with a broad outline plan to enable Pernas to fulfil its obligations to make a cash offer.

It is clear that such a plan needs to clear a number of formidable exchange-control hurdles before being publicly presented.

There are two quite separate issues involved. First, a change of domicile for London Tin. Secondly, the mandatory cash offer. Both are fraught with unusual complications. A number of United Kingdom companies with substantial Malaysian

assets, most recently Kulim, have changed domicile.

But because London Tin's assets consist of controlling shares in mining groups rather than direct Malay assets, it is estimated that the capital gains tax on change of domicile could amount to £10m. This is a problem which London Tin board pledged to cooperation with Pernas, is sorting out with the Inland Revenue.

If that hurdle is overcome, it can offer current investors shares in a new Malaysian-incorporated company. But it has the obligation to offer a cash bid as an alternative. It seems likely that Rothschilds will be trying to get United Kingdom institutions—and possibly Malay ones as well—to underwrite the transfer of

shares on the basis of the 197p per share that the Panel is demanding.

There could be a problem for the Panel in the way the offer is structured: should, for instance, the dollar-premium benefit on change of domicile be part of, or additional to, the consideration?

Meanwhile, it seems likely that Pernas will purchase its former partner, Haw Par's stake in London Tin before it implements its mandatory offer. And it does not have to pay the full 197p each for these shares.

The Far Eastern Economic Review recently claimed that control of London Tin would enable Pernas to use the cash in the subsidiaries to buy a controlling stake in Sime

Darby. This is unlikely. Pernas or rather its subsidiary Travalco, officially disclosed a holder of 10 per cent of Sime Darby is thought to control the majority of anything up to a quarter. Sime Darby shares already

if London Tin changes domicile and is subject to bid, the operating Malay subsidiaries are still incorporated in the United Kingdom—and every holder of the LT stock would have 50 per cent. London Tin or Pernas as its parent could not use their cash, even though it is now available with the permission of the separate boards of directors and majority public shareholders.

Margaret Wall



[illegible][illegible]

No. 524646 England.

Mr. John Stephenson will join Habitat Holdings in the new year as a main board director and Finance and the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

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## For Everyone

### HAVE A GOOD XMAS

#### AND ST



## Solution to roversy headlamps

Today's what Sherlock might have called the mystery story, with a solution but having enough twists already to tax the keenest connoisseur of the genre.

So far it is that Mr Gilbert, Transport, wants to introduce compelling motorists to use lights at night in all conditions in which they will be seen. His opponents argue that he can dazzle, particularly in that that may cause rather accidents.

Over the last several years, not least the degree of it has aroused, if it has poured into this past few weeks, it is no motorist's issue, not only, speed limits or the road, about which people

lament about whether to be at night in the morning or for years. In the inclusive evidence one way the official attitude was as they were. That a minister, barely three in job, should produce a policy, came, there, rise.

response was to assume sh evidence had emerged and not to be the case, as simply convinced that would save accidents: he had stood in a busy London night and been how difficult it was to

eds and distances of cars driven on side-lights

uzzle was why such a ment in favour of head-lamps had been excluded from the main body of the Department of the press notice on accidents involving parked

ts have increased since allowed to park in built-up areas without lights. But the cars in well lit areas the rights and

case, that particular merely a red herring, was the minister's asking the police, local road safety propagandist, rather surprisingly, had been three to one

There was no reason except that such over had not been agreed in debate. And further raised.

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The Volvo 264 saloon with its "running" lights: the answer to a Minister's problem?

opposition. Rather than face an embarrassing defeat, Mr Gilbert withdrew his proposal for "further discussion".

Much must revolve round the question of dazzle. There are those who contend, with some justification, that the problems would largely disappear if headlights were properly aligned, and that the minister should tackle that matter first. It is frightening to think that a recent AA survey in Birmingham found that 301 out of 352 cars had their headlights at the wrong angle.

The MOT test should pick up such faults, though that is no guarantee that they will not recur within the next 12 months; nor does the test apply until cars are three-years-old. A motorist should be able to get some idea of the state of his lights by marking their

light on his garage door, moving the car back bit or so and seeing how the beam, full and dipped, relates to the wall. If he is handy with a screwdriver he should be able to make any necessary adjustment.

Most experts, including those at the Government's Transport and Road Research Laboratory agree that there is a light of an intensity somewhere between that of a dipped headlight and a sidelight. Mr Gilbert has declared that to be the ultimate goal but has said it would take time to introduce.

One car manufacturer, however, has already put the idea into practice.

All 1976 Volvo cars sold in Britain are being fitted with what the Swedish company calls "running" lights. They shine through the same lenses as the car's front sidelights and are four times as bright. But they have a lower intensity than a dipped headlight, thus eliminating the risk of dazzle, and, unlike headlights, they can be seen from the side of the car. Fitting them is simply a matter of a special bulb with two filaments, one for the running lights, five watts for the side-

lights. The lights are switched on automatically as the ignition key is turned and are intended as a safety measure in daytime as well as at night. Even in good visibility it is surprising how

often a car is missed by a driver whose lights on can be seen, and surveys have suggested that the use of lights could cut daytime accidents by as much as 38 per cent. Unfortunately the point seems to be lost on most British motorists, and I fear that Volvo owners will only be hoisted and flashed at for their trouble.

My main interest, however, was in trying the running lights at night. From the point of view of a pedestrian, or an oncoming driver or cyclist they seem ideal, clearly marking out the car, but not dazzling. They do not give the same forward illumination as dipped headlights and will not pick up the reflectors of parked cars at so great a distance. But in well lit streets, which is what the argument is all about, that hardly matters. The trouble is that they do not meet the official definition of dipped headlights and if Mr Gilbert has his way, they will, at night, be illegal.

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Even so the idea deserves consideration for it is not only effective but simple and cheap. The cost of providing a two-filament bulb and the necessary wiring cannot be more than a few pounds, and there seems no reason why many existing cars cannot be converted.

Trying out the running lights gave me an opportunity of looking at the latest Volvo model to reach Britain, the big 264 saloon. It is a little larger than the 164 it replaces, and the front end styling now features a sloping bonnet. Otherwise the car looks much as it did before: no one will accuse Volvo of trying to win styling awards with the 264, but what it lacks in elegance it more than makes up for in strength and finish. The main changes are out of sight and concern the engine, steering and suspension.

The engine is the 2.7 litre V6 unit, which Volvo developed jointly with Renault and Peugeot. Used with fuel injection and automatic transmission, it is smooth and quiet and enables a large, heavy car to cruise at near to 100mph. Acceleration is not outstanding, but I doubt if people buy Volvo cars for that.

An overhaul of the suspension and the introduction of rack-and-pinion steering, power-assisted to just the right degree, has greatly improved the handling, eliminating roll and giving a generally tauter feel. The ride, too, is excellent. On the debit side, the car is rather thirsty, with a fuel consumption of between 15 and 17 mpg, and although the price of £25,956 includes air-conditioning, head-lamp wash/wipe, electric windows and a sun roof, it does push the 264 well into the Jaguar group.

Yet more on books

I thought I had exhausted the subject of motor books a few weeks ago, but they still keep coming. One of the cheapest, at 75p, is *The Observer's Book of Motor Sport*, an addition to the well-known series published by Warner. Graham Macbeth, who knows his subject both as a race organizer and a journalist, covers a lot of ground in his 192 pages. Facts, diagrams, photographs and a clear, non-technical text provide an excellent introduction to the subject.

At the other end of the price spectrum is a new Reader's Digest publication called *Head-Picked Tours in Britain*. It is basically another guide book, but set out in the form of some 150 "day drivers" planned to take in places of interest and to make the maximum use of quiet roads. There are extended features on selected towns, stately homes and cathedrals. The book is attractively produced, but hardly cheap at £7.95.

The growing band of bicycle owners should find something of interest in *The Raleigh Book of Cycling*, edited by Reginald Shaw (Peter Davies, £3.90). Several writers have been given their own chapters covering almost every aspect of the bicycle, from how to ride and look after it to building your own racing machine.

Peter Waymark

## casting

In Africa, Miss Barbados, Miss Luxembourg, Miss Canada, Miss—just go to sleep there. This is the important annual contest for who shall be Miss World (BBC1 9.25). The Miss World contest goes on. Will it still be here 25 years hence? If it is, you can be sure that's will then have some new ideas for keeping you, like her, in the pink (30). In other programmes Alfred Marks adds to the misery of those tripts (ITV 8.30) while Charles Gray appears in a half-hour mystery (L.B.).

**BBC 2**  
11.00-11.25 am, Play School.  
11.25-11.50 am, Open University: Use Your Head. 6.40, Adventure. 7.05, Open University: Production and Droscopula Experiments.  
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11.30-11.50 pm, 5.50 Newsday.  
11.50-12.10 pm, 6.10 Newsday.  
12.10-12.30 pm, 6.30 Newsday.  
12.30-12.50 pm, 6.50 Newsday.  
12.50-1.10 pm, 7.10 Newsday.  
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1.50-2.10 pm, 8.10 Newsday.  
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2.30-2.50 pm, 8.50 Newsday.  
2.50-3.10 pm, 9.10 Newsday.  
3.10-3.30 pm, 9.30 Newsday.  
3.30-3.50 pm, 9.50 Newsday.  
3.50-4.10 pm, 10.10 Newsday.  
4.10-4.30 pm, 10.30 Newsday.  
4.30-4.50 pm, 10.50 Newsday.  
4.50-5.10 pm, 11.10 Newsday.  
5.10-5.30 pm, 11.30 Newsday.  
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7.10-7.30 pm, 1.30 Newsday.  
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7.50-8.10 pm, 2.10 Newsday.  
8.10-8.30 pm, 2.30 Newsday.  
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8.50-9.10 pm, 3.10 Newsday.  
9.10-9.30 pm



